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Deputy Minister

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 22, 1950

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COVER SUBJECT—Sausage and bologna being inspected prior to shipment overseas. Exports during the past year were made to the Bahamas, Bermuda, the United States, Japan, Hawaii, Trinidad, Venezuela, Alaska and several other countries. Sausage casings are also exported to a number of countries, principally the United States. Nineteen countries purchased sausage casings from Canada in 1949, more than one million dollars' worth having been shipped to the United States.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

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Items Required to Finish Buildings Of United Nations Headquarters

Canadian manufacturers urged to contact subcontractors bidding on the job—Competition among firms is keen—Many factors favour the Canadian bidder—Very low prices being quoted by United States suppliers in view of the prestige value of having their materials used.

By H. E. Campbell, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

NEW YORK, April 6, 1950.—Bidding on construction material for the United Nations headquarters buildings is well underway and Canadian manufacturers wishing to compete are urged to establish immediate contact with subcontractors bidding on the United Nations job. Within the next few months, contracts will be let for work yet to be done on the United Nations permanent headquarters now under construction in New York City.

In the past, Canadian construction material manufacturers wishing to have their products incorporated in the permanent headquarters buildings have directed their inquiries to the Headquarters Planning Office of the United Nations. Recently, however, a list of subcontractors who have submitted bids was released by Fuller-Turner-Walsh-Slattery, Inc., general contractors for the United Nations, and Canadian suppliers can now approach these firms direct. The list of subcontractors is reproduced herewith.

Competition among firms bidding on jobs is keen, and New York construction companies aspiring to contracts are scrambling to line up the materials they will require at prices low enough to enable them to submit a winning bid. Competition among suppliers is equally keen.

Many Factors Favour Canadian Bidder

From a competitive standpoint there are many factors favouring the Canadian bidder. Not the least of these is the 10 per cent differential between the Canadian and United States dollar. Another is the relative proximity of many Canadian plants to New York City vis à vis their competitors in the Western United States and in member nations abroad. Because United States duty will not be applied to materials used in the United Nations, Canadian manufacturers can compete freely with their neighbours south of the border.

On the other hand, some of the contractors submitting bids are manufacturers of the products they will use. Such large construction material manufacturers as Johns Manville Sales Corporation and Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company, who have entered bids, will undoubtedly use their own products if they are awarded contracts. The majority of firms submitting bids, however, are independent contractors who will select the materials they need from the lowest bidders.

When placing bids, Canadian manufacturers should take into consideration that their United States competitors, who are aware of the prestige value of having their materials used in the United Nations buildings, are quoting very low prices. Many of these firms are also maintaining salesmen in New York who call on contractors personally to see if they can supply required materials on pending jobs.

Construction material manufacturers wishing further information on the United Nations project should write the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in New York. Those intending to submit quotations to subcontractors should contact the appropriate firms listed below as soon as possible.

List of Subcontractors

Dampproofing and Spandrel Waterproofing
Munro Waterproofings, Inc., 501 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N.Y.

Membrane Waterproofing
A. Munder & Son, Inc., 28010 38th Ave., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
New York Roofing Co., 70-05 45th Ave., Woodside, L.I., N.Y.
Master Waterproofers, Inc., 26-16 Skillman Ave., Long Island City, N.Y.
Tuttle Roofing Co. Inc., 420 East 110th St., New York 29, N.Y.
Benjamin Riesner, Inc., 353 East 78th St., New York 21, N.Y.
J. Ringle & Sons, Inc., 472 Grand Street, Jersey City 2, N.J.

Rolling Doors
Kinnear Mfg. Co. Inc., 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
J. G. Wilson Corp., 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
North American Iron & Steel Co., Inc., 1st Ave. and 58th St., Brooklyn, N.Y.
Cornell Iron Works, Inc., 36th Ave. and 13th St., Long Island City 6, N.Y.
Cahill, Edward, 440 West 42nd Street, New York 18, N.Y.

Hollow Metal
Atlantic Metals Products Inc., 47-39 Fifth St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
Aetna Steel Products Corp., 61 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y.

Metal Toilet Partitions
Flush-Metal Partition Corp., 46-10 11th St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
Mills Metal Partition Co., 11 West 42nd St., New York 18, N.Y.
Scherbak Specialties Co., 30 Vexey St., New York 7, N.Y.
Sanymetal-Fireproof Products Co. Inc., 138 Bruckner Blvd., Bronx 54, N.Y.

Metal Light, Shutters and Screens
Simon Ventilighter Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
The Peelle Co., 47 Stewart Ave., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.

Painting
The Shatz Painting Co. Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 7, N.Y.
Barker Bros. Painting Corp., 51 East 42nd St., New York 17, N.Y.
Aglow Painting Corp., 1775 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.
Colonial Art Decorators, Inc., 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Leon Painting Co., Inc., 971 Amsterdam Ave., New York 25, N.Y.
Pelham Painting Co., 551 Fifth Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
J. I. Hass Co., Inc., 51 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N.Y.

Electrical Work
Lord Electric Co. Inc., 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.
J. Livingston & Co., 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
T. Frederick Jackson, Inc., 25 West 43rd St., New York 18, N.Y.
Fischbach & Moore, Inc., 226, East 41st Street, New York 17, N.Y.
Hatzel & Buehler, Inc., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York 17, N.Y.
Eastern States Electrical Contractors, Inc., 221 East 46th St., New York.
Harry Alexander, Inc., 25 West 43rd St., New York 18, N.Y.

Concrete and Cement Work
Brennan & Sloan, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Rizzi Construction Co. Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
M. E. Oetel, Inc., 303 Pearl St., New York, N.Y.

Furring and Lathing
Jeremiah Burns, Inc., 143 East 27th St., New York, N.Y.
Wm. J. Scully, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.

Plastering
T. A. O'Rourke, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
E. B. Carley & Co., Inc., 73-14 37th Road, Jackson Heights, L.I., N.Y.

Millwork and Carpentry
Murray Hill Woodworking Corp, 319 E. 64th St., New York, N.Y.
Jacob Froehlich Cabinet Works, 560 Bary St., New York, N.Y.
Frank S. Otway, 10 East 40th St., New York, N.Y.

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Asphalt Tile

Newell, Orr & Walsh, Inc., 630 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.
Wm. Gold, Inc., 17 West 17th St., New York, N.Y.
Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
Hercules Floor Co., 769 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y.

Acoustics and Insulation

Johns-Manville Sales Corp., 270 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.
National Acoustics, 514 W. 36th St., New York, N.Y.
Wm. J. Scully, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York, N.Y.
L. H. Larkin, Inc. (sprayed insulation), 150 Broadway, New York, N.Y.
New York Artcrafts, Inc., 280 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y.

Masonry

John B. Kelly, Inc., 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
LaSala Mason Corp., 155 E. Mosholu Parkway, New York 67, N.Y.
J. Harry McNally Corp., 1560 Broadway, New York 19, N.Y.

Caulking

Vinje Weather Strip & Caulking Co., 1123-75th St., Brooklyn 28, N.Y.

Stone

Republic Stone Corp., 961 Grand St., Brooklyn 6, N.Y.
A. T. Petrillo, 610 South Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N.Y.
Monahan-McCann Stone Co., 100 Roanoke Ave., Newark 5, N.J.
Vermont Marble Co., 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
United Stone Works, Inc., 243 Chester St., Brooklyn 12, N.Y.
Haskell Construction Co., 35-08 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City, N.Y.

Miscellaneous and Ornamental Metals

General Bronze Corp., Stewart Ave., Garden City, L.I., N.Y.
C. E. Halback & Co., 190 Banker Street, Brooklyn 22, N.Y.
Albro Metal Products Corp., 944 Longfellow Ave., New York 59, N.Y.
Northern Studios, Inc., 25-42 25th St., Astoria 2, N.Y.
The Kawneer Co., 40 West 40th St., New York, N.Y.

Marble

James Cullo & Son Marble Co., 2044 Westchester Ave., New York 61, N.Y.
John Cullo Marble Co., Inc., 1476 E. 222nd Street, Bronx, N.Y.
Equity Marble Co., Inc., 789 Stone Ave., Brooklyn 12, N.Y.
Angeletti Marble Co., Inc., 460 Baretto St., New York 59, N.Y.
Chas. M. Gray Marble & Slate Co., 36-16 Vernon Blvd., Long Island City 6, N.Y.

Tile

A. Tozzini Tile Works Inc., 103 Park Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Ellis Joseph, Inc., 342 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Del Turco Bros., Inc., 25 Verona Avenue, Newark, N.J.
National Tile & Marble Corp., 529 West 46th St., New York 19, N.Y.
Atlas Tile & Marble Works Inc., 238 E. 26th St., New York 10, N.Y.

Terrazzo

V. Foscato, Inc., 22-02 40th Ave., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
Del Turco Bros., Inc., 25 Verona Ave., Newark, N.J.
Bruno DePaoli & Co., Inc., 7-08 35th Ave., Long Island City, N.Y.

Glass

Pittsburgh Plate Glass Co., Jay, Water and Plymouth Sts., Brooklyn 1, N.Y.
Abbott Glass Co. Inc., 160 E. 120th St., New York 35, N.Y.
David Shuldiner, Inc., 690-694 Bergen St., Brooklyn 17, N.Y.

Heating

Johnson & Morris, Inc., 345 E. 23rd St., New York 10, N.Y.
Mance Air Cond. Corp., 400 W. Broadway, New York, N.Y.
James H. Merritt & Co., 215 E. 27th St., New York 16, N.Y.
Almirall & Co., Inc., 53 Park Place, New York 7, N.Y.
Kerby Saunders, Inc., 630 West 52nd Street, New York 19, N.Y.
Baker, Smith & Co, Inc., 40 West 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.

Plumbing

Jarcho Bros., Inc., 38-18 33rd St., Long Island City 1, N.Y.
T. P. McLoughlin, Inc., 260 E. 78th St., New York 21, N.Y.
Eugene Duklauer, Inc., 215 E. 38th St., New York 16, N.Y.

Sprinklers

Automatic Sprinkler Corp. of America, 17 John St., New York 7, N.Y.
Grinnell Co., Inc., 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N.Y.
Michael Harmonay Corp., 567 Yonkers Ave., Yonkers, N.Y.
H. G. Vogel Co., 1819 Broadway, New York 23, N.Y.

Philippines Control Wheat Imports After International Pact Signed

Annual allocation of 196,000 metric tons received under International Wheat Agreement — Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration authorized to implement the control and distribution of flour—Trade feels that quantity is not sufficient to meet needs.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MANILA, March 25, 1950.—The Philippines have accepted the International Wheat Agreement, under which this country receives an annual allocation of 196,000 metric tons of wheat, which is the equivalent of average imports of approximately 518,000 bags per month of wheat flour of 50 pounds per bag. The President, who announced acceptance of the agreement on March 17, has also signed an executive order regulating the importation of flour, and authorizing the Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration (PRATRA) to implement the control and distribution of this commodity.

The executive order provides for a Wheat Control Board composed of a chairman, who is general manager of the Philippine Relief and Trade Rehabilitation Administration, and one representative each from the Department of Commerce and Industry, Department of Foreign Affairs, the Central Bank of the Philippines and the president of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce. The board is authorized to issue the rules and regulations governing the allocation and transfer of quotas, issuance of licences, and such other matters as may be necessary to carry out the proper enforcement of the rights and obligations of the Government of the Philippines under the International Wheat Agreement.

Provisions of the Executive Order

The following are the principal provisions of the executive order:

(1) From and after March 17, 1950, no wheat flour shall be imported into the Philippines without an import licence duly issued by PRATRA in accordance with the provisions of the order. Such licences shall be signed "by authority of the President, General Manager, PRATRA".

(2) The yearly guaranteed purchases of the Philippines of 196,000 metric tons of wheat shall be imported in the name of the Republic of the Philippines during the term of the International Wheat Agreement, ending July 31, 1953. Said quantities shall, in turn, be allocated to local consumers, dealers and/or importers of flour who may be authorized by the General Manager of PRATRA pursuant to the rules and regulations to be promulgated by the Wheat Control Board.

(3) A person, firm, or establishment to be entitled to a grant of yearly wheat flour quota under the International Wheat Agreement must be (*a*) one duly licensed or registered to do business in the Philippines and has paid all lawful taxes and fees due therefrom, and (*b*) registered with PRATRA for quota allocation and licensing.

(4) An import licence issued as provided will remain valid during the quota period in which it was issued. If any of the consumers, dealers and/or importers shall fail to bring in the flour shipment for which an import licence has been issued, the licence and contract executed in connection therewith may be cancelled, the performance bond confiscated,

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and the flour quota may be re-allocated to other consumers, dealers, and/or importers, pursuant to such rules and regulations as may hereafter be promulgated by the Wheat Control Board.

(5) Flour shipments covered by payments made by importers prior to the effective date of this order, or by irrevocable letters of credit or authority to purchase issued prior to such date, and so certified by the issuing bank, shall be permitted to enter the country but shall be charged to present and/or future quotas of the importer. However, the importer shall first obtain a licence and pay the corresponding fee before the shipment may be made or released from customs custody. Similarly, flour in inland transit from point of origin, or on dock, or lighter, or on exporting vessel on the effective date of this order, if such circumstances can be proved to the satisfaction of the PRATRA, shall be admitted into the country but shall be charged to present and/or future quotas of the importer. However, the importer shall first obtain a licence and pay the corresponding fee before shipment may be made or released from customs custody.

(6) A filing fee of two pesos shall be charged for every application for an import licence. A licence fee of 10 pesos shall be charged for each 1,000 pesos of the c.i.f. value of the wheat flour covered by an import licence, and one peso for every 100 pesos or fraction thereof.

(7) Wheat or wheat flour imported in violation of the order and of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Wheat Control Board shall be subject to forfeiture and the importer thereof shall be disqualified from obtaining licence to import flour under the International Wheat Agreement.

(8) Any violation by an importer of the provisions of this order and of the rules and regulations promulgated by the Wheat Control Board shall serve as a ground for the immediate revocation of his licence to do business in the Philippines and in the case of aliens shall be regarded as sufficient cause for his deportation.

Trade Feels Quantity Not Sufficient to Meet Needs

The trade is of the opinion that the quantity of flour to be purchased under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement is not sufficient to meet the present requirements of the country. During 1949, monthly imports averaged approximately 700,000 bags of flour of 50 pounds each, and at the beginning of 1950 there was no material surplus in local stocks showing that nearly all the imports entered into consumption. It is expected that requirements for 1950 will be greater than in the previous year, particularly in view of the fact that the importation of bakery products such as soda biscuits, cookies, biscuits and cakes have been restricted by 80 per cent under the Import Control Regulations. Considerably more flour will be required by local manufacturers to make these products.

It is estimated that the minimum requirements of flour will be over 600,000 bags per month, while average imports under the International Wheat Agreement will be 518,000 bags per month. However, this limit will not apply during the present crop year as, under the terms of the International Wheat Agreement, the Philippines can import the full amount of the quota of 196,000 metric tons of wheat or approximately 6,000,000 bags of flour between now and the end of July, 1950. This would mean that 1,200,000 bags per month could be imported before the end of July if they are required.

Increased Rice Production May Supplant Flour Consumption

It has been reported by some traders that increased production of rice in the Philippines will be sufficient to supplant flour consumption to a great extent in the near future. While there is some indication that rice production for 1950 may show an increase over previous production and there may be a still further increase in the next few years, there is no indication that, during the life of the International Wheat Agreement, there will be sufficient quantities of rice produced in the Philippines to meet domestic consumption. Considerable quantities will have to be imported and, in addition, it will have to be supplemented by substantial imports of flour as has been the case since the war. Taking into account that, pound for pound, wheat flour has a greater food value than rice, it is not likely that flour imports will be restricted.

(Editor's Note—Reference was made on page 437 of the March 11, 1950, issue of *Foreign Trade* to the new exchange regulations, under which an importer of essential commodities not subject to import licence or quota restrictions was limited to the amount of exchange he could obtain for such imports to six per cent per month of the total value of his imports in 1949.)

Canadian Cattle Flown to Ecuador

Eighteen purebred Canadian cattle, sixteen of which were Holstein Friesians and two Herefords, left Malton Airport last week for Quito, Ecuador. The consignment included progeny from the following famous bulls, all of which have been "All Canadian" or "Reserve" champions: Marksman, Sovereign Supreme, Rockwood Romulus, Otonabee Sir Supreme Colanthus, Sovereign Rag Apple, and Browns Markmaster Joe.

Gold and Dollar Reserves of Sterling Area Increased

London, April 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area amounted to the equivalent of $1,984 millions on March 31, 1950, compared with $1,688 millions at the end of 1949. It is encouraging to note that the sterling area actually earned a net surplus of $40 millions during the first quarter of the current calendar year. There was a deficit of $31 millions in the fourth quarter of 1949, and one of $539 millions in the third quarter.

Marshall Aid, in the form of reimbursements for expenditure already incurred, amounted to $229 millions and drawings on the Canadian credit totalled $27 millions during the quarter. Including the $40 millions earnings, therefore, the reserves rose by $296 millions.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained that the improvement was due to many factors. The most important contributions were, however, a large increase in sterling area exports of raw materials, including rubber and cocoa, to the United States, big reductions in the dollar expenditures both of the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries, and the betterment of the sterling area balance on invisible items.

The larger exports to the United States were due partly to heavy re-stocking after the running down of inventories and to this extent this tendency is non-recurrent. Another special reason for the upward movement of the reserves was the delayed purchase of sterling area goods in anticipation of devaluation, while some sterling area countries took exceptional measures to cut dollar purchases to meet the emergency. The first quarter of the year is also the period when heavy payments are made for seasonal exports of wool and cocoa.

Transport Facilities in France Are More Extensive Than Before War

Number of locomotives and railway cars are still below the prewar levels but road transport has greatly increased—Railroads operated on more efficient basis—Expansion in tourist trade reflected in increased maritime passenger traffic.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of five articles on economic conditions in France during the past year. Mr. Manion is at present making a tour of Canada.)

PARIS, February 20, 1950.—Transport facilities in France, generally speaking, are more extensive than they were prewar. The number of locomotives and railway cars has been built up to a good proportion of prewar levels, and road transport has greatly increased, so that there is no impediment to the free movement of goods.

Figures are not yet available for the end of the year, but in October the number of locomotives in use was 9,118 as against 12,359 in 1939. The discrepancy is not so large as it may seem, because of better utilization, more efficient repair-shop procedure, faster turn-arounds, and the elimination of many branch lines in favour of road transport.

As for freight cars, the number in use at the same date was 304,000, as against an average of 397,000 in 1939. Here again the number has probably reached an economic level because of more efficient utilization and greater use of road transport. The better utilization is amply demonstrated by the fact that daily car loadings in October, 1949, averaged 34,937 as against 38,350 in 1938, a decrease of just over 10 per cent against the over 20 per cent decrease in number of cars.

Merchandise Carried by Railways Exceeds Prewar Level

In tonnage, merchandise carried has increased over that of 1938, totalling 12,169,000 tons in August, 1949, as against an average of 11,024,000 tons in 1938. As is to be expected, the principal item carried is coal, accounting for about 30 per cent of the total, followed by minerals, metallurgical products, construction materials, etc. The average load per car was 12·4 tons as against 9·2 tons in 1938, and in millions of ton-kilometres, merchandise movement totalled 3,128 as against 2,210 in 1938.

Passenger traffic has also increased very considerably, a total of 49,278,000 railway passengers per month being recorded in August, 1949, as against a monthly average of 44,991,000 in 1938. What is more remarkable is that the number of million passenger-kilometres passed from 1,837 in 1938 to 3,803 in 1949.

It is well known that Frenchmen take their holidays in late July and early August, and that at that time Paris is almost deserted except for tourists. Underground railway statistics confirm this. Average monthly travel on the underground totalled 76 million passengers, but in August of last year the number of passengers was 49,200,000, or only about 65 per cent of the average, a very startling reduction.

Ocean merchandise trade is about the same as in 1938. Ship unloadings totalled 2,590,000 metric tons in August, 1949, as against 2,907,000 tons in 1948 and 2,989,000 tons in 1938. On the other hand, loadings in French ports had improved slightly, from 1,050,000 tons in 1938 to 1,131,000 tons in 1949.

Maritime Passenger Traffic Considerably Improved

Maritime passenger traffic shows very considerable improvement, which reflects the expansion in tourist trade. Total of passengers received in French ports in August, 1949, was 274,000, as against 138,000 in 1938, or an increase of almost exactly 100 per cent. Canal or river traffic was not recorded in 1938 but totalled about 2,000,000 tons a month in 1949, against 1,985,000 tons in 1948.

Finally, the statistics for air transport are impressive, although they cannot be compared with 1938, since no statistics were kept at that time, except for Le Bourget, near Paris. The number of passengers passing through French airports totalled about 75,000 per month in 1949, as against 64,500 in 1948 and 44,700 in 1947. This would seem to indicate that passenger traffic has quadrupled over 1938, since the passengers through Le Bourget have doubled, and the new airport at Orly now takes half the Paris traffic.

Postal air traffic now averages 470 tons a month against 395 tons in 1947, and freight traffic totals 3,700 tons a month against 2,679 tons in 1948 and 1,065 tons in 1947.

Britain Buys Foodstuffs from Denmark and the Netherlands

The Hague, March 6, 1950.—(FTS)—During 1949, Denmark supplied 29·7 per cent of the United Kingdom's total imports of 323·5 thousand metric tons of butter at 34·5 per cent of its total c.i.f. value of 1,683 million kroner (£87 million). The average price paid by the United Kingdom was 5·20 kroner per kilogram, while Denmark received 6·12 kroner during the first nine months of 1949 and 5·17 during the last quarter. Of the total 1948 imports of 276·9 thousand tons valued at 1,312 million kroner (£67·8 million), Denmark supplied 19·3 and 25·3 per cent respectively of the quantity and value.

Of total bacon imports of 140·8 thousand tons valued at 614 million kroner (£31·8 million), an average c.i.f. price of 4·36 kroner per kilogram, Denmark supplied 57·9 per cent of the quantity and 57·2 per cent of the value at 4·28 kroner per kilogram. The Netherlands supplied 7·6 per cent of both quantity and value. In 1948, Denmark supplied 17·9 and 19·4 per cent respectively and the Netherlands, 3·2 and 3·4 per cent.

Danish supplies formed a large part of British shell egg imports, comprising 43·9 per cent of the total of 145·2 thousand tons in 1949, and 43·2 per cent of its value of 591 million kroner (£30·5 million). Denmark received an average price of 3·64 kroner per kilo. The average paid by the United Kingdom was 4·07 kroner per kilo. Of the United Kingdom imports, the Netherlands supplied 11·3 per cent in both volume and value. In 1948, Denmark and the Netherlands supplied respectively by volume and value, 28·9 and 30·1 per cent and 9·4 and 19·4 per cent.

Denmark's share of the 216·6 thousand tons of cheese imported by the United Kingdom and valued at 746 million kroner (£38·6 million) was only 2·2 per cent of the former and 3·2 of the latter total, while the Netherlands supplied 8·4 and 10·2 per cent respectively. In 1948, Denmark supplied 1·9 per cent of the total of 159·9 thousand tons at 2·8 per cent of the value of 512 million kroner (£26·5 million) while the Netherlands supplied 4 and 5·2 per cent respectively.

Egypt Considers Development of Substantial Iron Ore Deposits

Speculation surrounds establishment of steel industry, based on large estimated reserves and an abundance of hydro-electric power available from vicinity of Aswan Dam, on the Nile — Petroleum supplies nearly meet requirements of country—Two refineries in operation at Suez.

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(£E1 equals $3.16 Canadian)

CAIRO.—Deposits of iron ore, believed sufficient to meet this country's needs for years, exist in Egypt. Some thought has been given to the development of iron ore deposits at Aswan, approximately 800 miles from the Nile Delta. If this is undertaken, transportation difficulties will have to be overcome, as Aswan is distant from the market. The proximity of the Aswan Dam, however, and the utilization of the power derived therefrom would provide abundant hydro-electric power.

Opinions differ as to the possible reserves of ore here. Government advisers say that reserves amount to at least 300,000,000 tons of ore, containing 45 to 50 per cent of iron oxide, while some private consultants believe that, considering Egypt's present consumption of steel, the available deposits would be exhausted in sixteen years.

Brassart and Company, well-known iron and steel experts, have investigated this district and report as follows:

(*a*) The Egyptian market justifies the establishment of an iron and steel industry, and can keep it in regular operation.

(*b*) The quality of the ore is excellent, easily reducible, and can be mined at low cost.

(*c*) Whether the works are placed at Aswan, on the basis of electrical smelting with a reduced amount of imported coke; or in Cairo, on the basis of blast furnace smelting, the industry would give an adequate profit.

(*d*) The lack of coal or coke in Egypt is a disadvantage, but economic production can still be obtained with the imported product.

Red Sea Coast Also Has Iron Deposits

Some government officials would utilize the iron ore deposits along the Red Sea. The ore would be transported to Suez, where a proposed plant could utilize the abundant oil supplies in the area for smelting purposes. This group maintains that, although the Aswan project may be developed to satisfy the local market, the only possibility is the Suez plant, if Egypt expects to compete in the export market with steel.

Although the iron ore deposits and their probable development are foremost in the public eye at present, Egypt possesses other mineral resources. The deposits being economically exploited are mostly situated on the Gulf of Suez and the Red Sea, from which the ore may be transported cheaply by water. Motor transport has recently played an important part in the development of the mineral industry in the interior by affording a comparatively economical means of transporting water. The lack of water had always discouraged the prospector, and in many cases was the major factor in causing a mining camp to be closed.

More local interest is being shown in prospecting and mining, but the capital and organization of mining enterprises is still mainly supplied by foreign sources. This is owing to the lack of knowledge and experience in mining matters on the part of Egyptians who devote their attention mainly to agriculture.

Various Other Minerals Exist

New discoveries in the last 15 years have enhanced the possibilities of the country as a field for mining enterprise, and a number of areas have recently been opened up. The growth of the industry has made itself manifest in the gradual and steady rise of revenue received by the Department of Mines and Quarries, which has recently reached the figure of £E.942,692, representing an increase of £E.878,963 over 1933 revenue.

During this period, additional reserves have been proven of phosphates, manganese, gold, iron ores, talc, chromite, graphite, tungsten and kaolin. In the metallic group there are deposits of lead, zinc, molybdenum, copper, nickel, titanium, beryllium and thorium.

Non-metallic deposits have been established of limestone, marble, gypsum and anhydrites, building sand, clays used in the manufacture of pottery and bricks; Fuller's earth, asbestos, zircon, bentonite, barium and strontium.

Egyptian Production of Mines and Quarries

Commodity and unit	1947	1948
Petroleum asphalt ... metric tons	132,785	60,547
Black sands (total raw material processed) ... metric tons	2,184	4,703
Clay ... cu. metres	40,935	49,086
Cement ... metric tons	648,353	768,283
Crystallized calcium carbonate ... metric tons	563	630
Gems (peridote) ... kilos.	.....	13
Gold, fine ... troy ounces	2,090	3,852.5
Gravel ... cu. metres	215,841	369,706
Gypsum, crude mined ... metric tons	80,000	95,243
Manganese ore ... metric tons	*	59,919
Ochres and iron oxides ... metric tons	2,212	2,196
Petroleum ... metric tons	1,333,827	†1,890,595
Phosphate rock ... metric tons	371,227	377,005
Pumice stone ... metric tons	2,530	800
Sodium chloride ... metric tons	46,400	126,438
Sand ... cu. metres	397,326	414,915
Sodium carbonate, crude ... metric tons	‡10,000	¶3,500
Stone:		
Basalt ... cu. metres	190,000	184,774
Granite ... cu. metres	110	443
Limestone ... cu. metres	1,452,596	1,427,084
Sandstone ... cu. metres	37,280	41,175
Talc ... metric tons	4,630	5,521
Tungsten: ore ... metric tons	.....	15
Other minerals:		
Zinc: ore ... metric tons	.....	3
Other minerals:		
Ilmenite and titanium ... metric tons	.....	1,034
Asbestos ... metric tons	1,015	1,625
Chromite ... metric tons	266	191
Graphite ... metric tons	*	50
Marble ... cu. metres	*	273
Sand bricks ... units	*	34,320,715
Sand for glass ... cu. metres	*	400
Listomaceous earth ... metric tons	1,340	1,365
Kaolin ... metric tons	152	171

* Accurate returns not available.
† Of 0.9 average specific gravity.
‡ Sahara District only.
¶ To November 30, 1948.

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The most important of these commodities from the export point of view are phosphates, iron ore, manganese, talc and petroleum. Phosphate deposits are abundant and of good quality, but because of their situation on the Red Sea, they cannot compete in the Canadian market, even with French African phosphates, due to the high dues levied by the Suez Canal. However, the government has been asked to subsidize the industry to this extent. If this is done, there is some hope that sales of phosphates may be made to dollar countries, taking advantage of the empty American bottoms at present returning to the United States from Mediterranean ports. To date, Egyptian phosphates, although not mined to full capacity, find a good market in Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Japan and Ceylon. Recently a substantial contract was made with Japan for 1950.

Manganese ore mined in this country is not high in quality, generally containing below the 37 per cent manganese content demanded by European countries for use in the basic process of smelting. However, during the 1930's production expanded here due to the fact that the Egyptian product was found to mix well with the high quality minette ores of Alsace and Lorraine, and because the British smelters were induced to take successively 35, 32 and 30 per cent manganese content, while the minus 30 per cent ore was marketed in the United States, duty-free. The industry has since declined, because the United States market has been practically closed by the imposition of a duty of one cent per pound on all ore above 10 per cent manganese content.

Egyptian Talc of High Quality

Egyptian talc is of high quality and contains no harmful ingredients. Its production costs, however, have always made it difficult for the producer to compete successfully in foreign markets. The high costs associated with this product are typical of those of the other mineral deposits, and the problems facing the talc producer in Cairo are generally indicative of the problems faced by the whole mining industry. A talc mine was discovered in the Arabian Desert between Aswan and the Red Sea. There is the problem of labour, and although traditionally Egypt is a land of cheap labour, such is not the case in the desert. Mine workers do not want to live there, and even if they can be induced to do so by higher wages, they must bring their families with them. These often comprise three or four wives, together with their children, and it is the mining company's responsibility to provide food, shelter and water for these families. The ore itself is perhaps the best in the world. In colour and fineness it is equal to the Italian and Japanese ores, and has an extra oily content, which is desirable in the finer types of powder. It is mined in the open pit with the use of dynamite and shovels, and is then loaded onto the backs of camels. The journey from the mine to the Red Sea takes three days by caravan. Although some mines are being mechanized, the advantages so gained are not fully realized, as Egyptian labour to date is not capable of looking after machinery. After the ore reaches the Red Sea, it is shipped to Suez and thence to Cairo by truck or rail.

Working under such conditions, it is evident that even if modern machinery for further processing is installed in Cairo, the cost of the raw material at the factory is too high to allow the final product to be competitive anywhere but in the local market. In this case, talc powder per metric ton at the factory in Cairo sells at approximately $U.S.63.

Petroleum is an important resource of the Middle East, and the major reason why this part of the world is so prominent in international affairs today. Although the Western Hemisphere has supplied 77 per cent

of the world's oil production since 1859, this tendency has now taken a downward turn. The proved resources of the Middle East are greater than those of the Western Hemisphere, and Marshall planners have counted on this area for over 40 per cent of Western European oil needs in 1949; and over 80 per cent in 1951. These needs will be almost four times the war production of 450,000 barrels per day.

Egypt Is Almost Self-Sufficient in Oil

Egypt is west of these great deposits of oil, which exist in a broad crescent from the Caspian Sea to the Persian Gulf. However, much oil has been discovered in the Suez basin, and is Egypt's most valuable mineral deposit. Egypt is the only country in the Middle East where oil companies of different ownership are competing with one another for the exploration and development of oil resources. Subsidiaries of several leading oil companies are carrying out active drilling programs, chiefly near the Gulf of Suez. Egyptian production in 1948 reached 1,890,595 metric tons, or an approximate average of 36,000 barrels per day. If the greater activity shown by competing exploration companies continues to find new sources of oil, and the Egyptian demand, amounting to 46,000 barrels per day, does not increase to any appreciable extent, Egypt is within sight of self-sufficiency in regard to oil. This is most important at a time when the world-wide oil shortage, plus Egypt's dollar shortage, is making it increasingly difficult for this country to supply its needs. Egypt has two refineries, both at Suez. The Anglo-Egyptian refinery has a rated daily capacity of 35,000 barrels, and the government refinery can handle each day approximately 2,000 barrels of government royalty oil. Since field production had to be kept at refinery capacity level, refineries planned slight increases in 1949-50, and the government sought to encourage the construction of new refineries by means of oil regulations implementing the new mining law.

Egypt is the world's fourth largest consumer of kerosene, and local shortages were felt during 1948 and in 1949. Inadequate storage, lack of transportation facilities, plus increased consumption, due partially to hostilities in Palestine, caused local shortages throughout the country. Kerosene remained strictly rationed during 1948 and middle distillates and fuel oil were intermittently rationed. The supply has been increased this year considerably, and rationing has been abandoned. Hydro-power developments at the Aswan Dam, together with the discovery of high grade iron ore deposits nearby may, in the not too distant future, enable this country to become self-sufficient in steel production. If Egypt is able to maintain her fuel and steel needs, her present unfavourable balance of payments position will be partly rectified. The government's constant effort to improve industry and the possible subsidizing of shipping passing through the Suez Canal further the economic outlook. Skilled labour will remain a problem, although great progress is being made in the expansion of technical training colleges, the provision of night courses and educational facilities in general, it will be some years before the tangible results are felt.

World Trade Week Being Observed in United States

World Trade Week is being sponsored by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, commencing May 21, 1950. It was started in Los Angeles in 1927, as a local celebration, and became a nation-wide observance in 1935. Communities throughout the United States are being encouraged to develop campaigns that will attract the attention of businessmen and emphasize the importance of world trade.

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United Kingdom Was Main Market For Argentine Beef Last Year

Total of 4,609,000 quarters exported last year, 69 per cent of which were shipped to Britain—Cattle population estimated at 42,000,000 head on December 31, 1949, sheep population at 48,000,000, and pig population at 3,500,000—Sales of hides highest in 23 years.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

(One peso equals $.3275 Canadian)

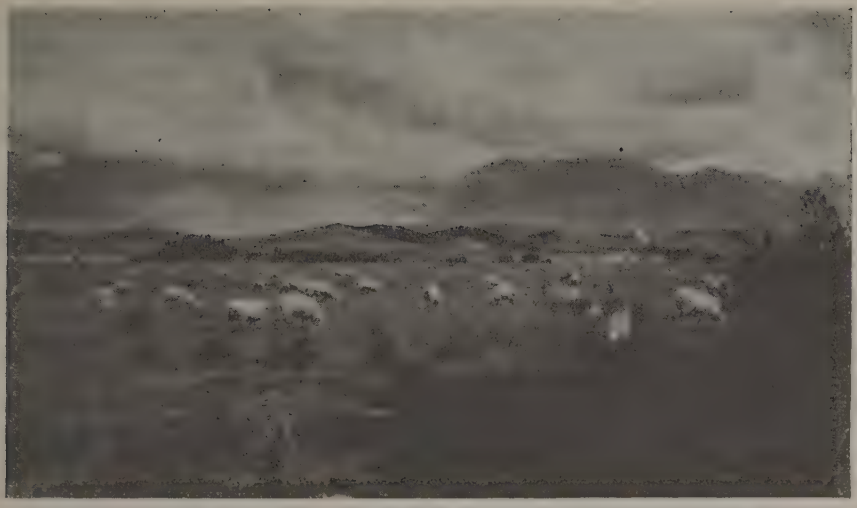
(Editor's Note—This is the second of two reports on agricultural conditions in Argentina, prepared for *Foreign Trade.*)

BUENOS AIRES, March 23, 1950.—Great Britain was the principal market for Argentine beef during the past year, purchases in this country having been made under a bulk contract between the two governments. British negotiators arrived in Buenos Aires in February, 1949, to negotiate a new contract before the expiry of the Andes Agreement on March 31. This was finally concluded on June 27, and is known as the Anglo-Argentine Convention. It provides that Argentina supply a minimum of 300,000 long tons of meat in the contract year ending June 30, 1950, and that an effort be made to ship 400,000 tons. The price agreed upon was an average of £97·5 per long ton, which worked out to approximately 1·23 pesos per kilogram, or 9·957 pence per pound for prime sides of beef, f.o.b. Buenos Aires. Shipments are satisfactory, and it is expected that they will amount to approximately 400,000 long tons by the end of next June. Argentina exported 4,609,417 quarters of beef last year, compared with 3,802,883 quarters in 1948, 69 per cent of the shipments going to Great Britain.

Cattle marketings in 1949 totalled 4·6 million head, which was about the same as in 1948, though the meat yield was slightly lower, poor pasture conditions in November and December having forced the sale of larger numbers of unfinished cattle. Prices continued the upward trend from 1948, a peak of ·77 pesos per kilogram liveweight for export quality steers having been reached on November 2 at Liniers market. During the latter part of November, there was a sudden decline of about 20 per cent in prices, caused by the heavier market receipts as a result of the drought. The main reason for the price advance during mid-year was the fact that the government continues to subsidize meat for local consumption in the city of Buenos Aires and to make up at least partially the operational losses of the packers on meat for export, resulting from the difference in the officially fixed contract price for meat to the United Kingdom and the prices which they must pay for animals in the open market against supplies for internal consumption. Protected by this subsidy, meat packers and the municipal abattoir, which supplies the bulk of the meat for the city of Buenos Aires, were competing for supplies and forced prices above the official minimum established.

New Minimum Cattle Prices Announced

The Ministry of Economy announced on August 2 a new schedule of minimum prices to be paid to producers for cattle delivered for export. These prices, which are established on a dressed basis, represent an increase



Argentina—Pastoral scene near Mendoza, at the foot of the Andes. Sheep population of Argentina approximately 48,000,000.

of 38·6 per cent over those previously in effect for top-grade animals and were retroactive to April 1.

The cattle population of Argentina at December 31, 1949, was estimated at 42 million head, slightly above the official estimate of 41,268,407 in 1947. Owing to the setback that the livestock industry has experienced from the drought in late 1949 and early 1950, it is not expected that cattle numbers will increase during 1950 and some trade sources believe that the number will be reduced. The trade are of the opinion that the normal number of about 9 million head will be slaughtered during 1950, which after allowing for domestic consumption would provide about 450,000 tons, c.w.e., of meat available for export. Owing to the drought in the fattening zone, it is forecasted that there will be interruptions in regular marketing, the effects of which will probably be felt in the number of finished cattle of optimum weights available in the last half of the year.

Sheep Population Declined in 1949

The sheep population at December 31, 1949, was believed to number about 48 million head, as compared with the official census of nearly 51 million in 1947. This decrease was a result of the severe winter in Patagonia of 1948 when the lamb crop was materially reduced. In addition, shortage of labour in rural areas and the tendency to switch from sheep to cattle in the province of Buenos Aires contributed to the reduction in sheep numbers. Market receipts of sheep and lambs at Avellaneda, the principal sheep market in Argentina, at about four and a half million head, showed a decline of approximately 20 per cent from 1948. This bears out the contention in trade circles that producers were holding off lambs to increase their flocks as wool prices have reached record levels.

Market prices of sheep and lambs showed considerable fluctuations during the year but in general registered an increase of about 25 per cent over 1948. Prices commenced to improve in April and continued the upward trend, reaching a peak in September when heavy lambs of over 60 kilograms were bringing 40·50 pesos each. In November, coinciding with the sharp drop in cattle prices, those for sheep and lambs also declined. During 1949, there was no change from the previous year in the official

prices for sheep and lambs slaughtered in the Patagonia region. However, early in January, 1950, the Minister of Economy announced a new schedule of prices for the kill in Patagonia which are approximately 30 per cent above those in 1949. During the slaughtering period in Patagonia in March, April and May, it is expected that the British Ministry of Food will obtain about 15,000 tons of mutton and lamb.

Exports of frozen mutton and lamb totalled 3,272,040 carcasses in 1949, slightly below the total for the previous year. The United Kingdom was the principal market, taking about 88 per cent of the exports, although their purchases were slightly less than in 1948. The severe drought at the end of 1949 and early 1950 also affected the sheep industry, and it is expected that the lamb crop will be smaller than in 1949. Therefore, no increase can be expected in lamb and mutton exports during 1950.

Hog Population Increased Last Year

The hog industry during 1949 showed some improvement over the previous year but is still far short of the peak year 1944. The hog population was estimated at about 3½ million head at December 31, 1949, up from the 2·98 million officially estimated in 1947. This increase is attributed to the improved prices for pork in 1948 and the more favourable relation between the price for corn and hogs in that year and early 1949.

Slaughterings of hogs at the packing plants and the Buenos Aires Municipal Abattoir, but not including farm kill in the interior, are estimated at 1·34 million head as compared with about one million in 1948. Exports of pork sides and offals during 1949 were about 16,000 metric tons, up some 2,000 over 1948. The Anglo-Argentine Convention, which ends on June 30, 1950, provides for the purchase of up to 60,000 tons of pork products. While exports gained in volume during the last quarter of 1949, it is not expected that the United Kingdom will obtain over 10,000 tons during the contract period.

The average price for all hogs marketed through Liniers in 1949 was 1·02 pesos per kilogram liveweight as compared with 1·13 pesos in 1948 and 1·20 pesos in 1947.

The outlook for the hog industry in 1950 is not bright. The current corn crop is little better than a virtual failure, with production only about half of the quantity required for home consumption. The price of corn on the domestic market has increased to about 30·00 pesos per 100 kilograms, which may be compared with the official purchase price to the grower of 16·80 and the special subsidized price for old crop corn held by the government which sold for 8·00 pesos in the latter part of 1949. The Argentine Hog Breeders' Association has calculated that at the 1949 corn-hog ratio the producer just about broke even. In 1950, since the price of corn has advanced to over 30·00 pesos, the price of hogs would have to increase to about 1·80 pesos per kilogram in order to bring the ratio in favour of the hog breeder.

Hide Sales Highest in Twenty-three Years

The Argentine hide market was very active during 1949, particularly during the last quarter. The Ministry of Economy stated in its annual report that stocks at the beginning of the year amounted to 3·5 million hides, some 45 per cent of annual exports, but subsequent sales were the highest in the past twenty-three years and stocks by the end of the year were small. Hides continued to figure prominently in trade agreements, particularly with eastern European countries, and the bulk of sales during

the first nine months of the year were made to agreement countries. The United Kingdom continues as chief customer averaging over 200,000 units per month.

With the establishment of new exchange rates in October, hides were accorded the more favorable Preferential "A" rate of 483·21 pesos to 100 U.S. dollars, which reduced the price in dollars and made sales easier to the dollar market. As a result, during the last quarter of the year, 372,158 hides were shipped to the United States, ten times the number as during the previous nine months.

Wool Exports Declined in 1949

The wool market in Argentina during the first half of 1949 was quiet. As a result of the imposition of the 8 per cent sales tax prices were high and American buyers held off purchasing Argentine wool and commenced using reserves. Prices subsequently dropped about 15 per cent but still remained above the international level. On October 1st, with the general revision of exchange rates, exports of wool were moved from the basic rate of 335·82 pesos to U.S. $100 to the preferential "A" rate of 483·21, which automatically reduced export prices. As American reserves became depleted, buyers entered the Argentine market and prices became firmer, advancing from 32 cents per pound to 49 cents in October and 63 cents in December. Argentine exports during the wool year ended September 30, 1949, totalled 173,234 bales as against 496,578 during the previous year, a reduction of about 66 per cent. Of this amount the United States purchased only 98,000 bales, which may be contrasted with 318,000 the previous year. During the last quarter of 1949, sales were resumed on a large scale and exports to the United States were up over 60 per cent of the figure for the previous twelve months. Wool production for the 1949-50 season is estimated at about 188,000 metric tons, a reduction of about 4 per cent from the previous year.

Drought Caused Drop in Output of Dairy Products

Price conflicts reduced the output of Argentine dairy products during 1949, as producers were caught between rising labour costs and official price ceilings. There were three strikes in the supply of milk to Buenos Aires, and with gradual concessions from the authorities, the price of milk to consumers rose 66 per cent, whereas producers' prices increased only by 33 per cent. Milk production declined rapidly towards the end of 1949 as a result of the drought, and output of dairy products for the year was reduced substantially.

Exports of casein at 23,617 metric tons were down 25 per cent from 1948 and of cheese at 10,298 tons showed a reduction of 30 per cent, while exports of butter at 84 tons cannot be compared with 1948's 9,011 tons. With the rising prices at home, exchange rates applying to the export of dairy products were increased twice during the year in order to improve the competitive position abroad.

In August, exports of butter and casein were moved from the basic rate of 335·82 to the preferential rate of 398·01 pesos per U.S. $100, placing them in the same position as cheese and at the time of the general revision on October 1st, exports of butter, powdered and condensed milk, cheese and casein were accorded the preferential "B" rate of 572·86 pesos per U.S. $100.

India Will Authorize Larger Imports During First Half of Current Year

Restrictions on luxury items will continue, and importation of certain listed commodities prohibited—Amount available for increased imports in period approximately Rs.1,030,000,000.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, March 27, 1950.—Judging by the new import notification recently published here, more foreign exchange will be available for commercial imports during the current half-year, January to June, 1950. Restrictions on luxury goods, however, will continue, and such commodities as cigarettes, salt, soap and toilet goods, fountain pens, jewellery, earthenware and safety razor blades, have been completely banned, present stocks or domestic production presumably being sufficient to meet the demand during the present half-year.

Taking the average figures for the three months from November, India's foreign exchange earnings and expenditure through exports and imports for the January-June period may be estimated at Rs.2,960,000,000 and Rs.2,280,000,000 respectively, giving a surplus of Rs.680,000,000. With the half-yearly release of £25,000,000 from the sterling balances, the amount available for increased imports for the current period will be approximately Rs.1,030,000,000.

This would indicate that India will not only be able to provide fully for her needs in machinery and industrial raw materials but will also be able to make provision for essential consumer goods. The dollar area, however, is unlikely to benefit, since imports are still limited to essential goods such as foodgrains and capital machinery unobtainable from sterling sources, as well as imports up to a fixed monetary ceiling of such commodities as raw cotton, unmanufactured tobacco and certain drugs and chemicals not readily available elsewhere.

High Priority Given Imports of Newsprint

High priority has been given to imports of newsprint, the need for which, the authorities consider, can be fully met from soft-currency countries such as Sweden. Licences are to cover requirements of newspapers for six months, based on the 1948 consumption figures. An important departure from the policy followed last year is that, whereas existing stocks with individual newspapers were then taken into consideration, licences for the present half-year will exclude any stocks at present held by newspapers.

Tea-chests are another commodity available in the dollar area which cannot, however, be imported. Licences for the importation of one million tea-chests from soft-currency areas will be issued to meet the requirements of the tea industry, but only actual users such as tea garden proprietors, tea agency houses and established importers will be eligible to apply. Since appreciable quantities of indigenous tea-chests are also available, the government has decided that licences will only be issued on condition that the importer buys an equal number of indigenous tea-chests of approved quality.

Motor parts and lubricating oil will continue to be permitted entry from all areas. Trucks in c.k.d. (completely knocked down) condition may be imported from dollar areas, and trucks and motor cars in c.k.d. condition from soft-currency areas.

An important feature of the import policy is the fixing of monetary ceilings for the import of almost all commodities, even including some covered by the Open General Licence Consideration of the country's customs revenue and certain commitments with foreign countries under trade agreements appears to be the restraining factor against cuts in the imports of some goods which cannot strictly be called "essential items", and their supply will at least be on as high a scale as in 1949. Whisky, brandy, gin and wines fall into this category and may be imported from soft-currency countries only, subject to monetary ceiling.

If the policy laid down is adhered to, nearly 98 per cent of the total imports for the current half-yearly period will relate to raw materials, chemicals, foodgrains, machinery and other such essential goods, while imports of consumer and other goods will constitute the remaining two per cent.

(Editor's Note—Notices concerning the import policy of India for the first half of 1950 appeared in the March 4 and April 1, 1950, issues of *Foreign Trade,* under Trade and Tariff Regulations.)

Japan Seeking Goods in Dollar Countries

Tokyo, March 30, 1950.—(FTS)—There are indications that Japan proposes to place more emphasis on purchases from dollar sources than from sterling areas during the first three months of the new fiscal year, commencing in April. The shortage of sterling funds, which is attributed to a decline in exports to the sterling area, is held responsible for the planned switch to dollar sources. Imports of cotton, petroleum and wool are the commodities likely to be most affected.

Provision has been made for the importation of 20,000 tons of wheat from Canada, though the purchase will be on a private barter basis. The Japanese authorities will not permit the transfer of funds to Canada to pay for shipments, but will enable Japanese goods to be shipped to firms in Canada in payment for the wheat.

West German Exports to Western Hemisphere Doubled

Frankfurt-am-Main, April 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Western Germany's exports to Western Hemisphere countries in 1949 were more than double the value of the preceding year's exports. The total commodity exports to these countries amounted to $85·6 million in 1949 against $37·4 million in 1948. While West German sales to the United States and Canada increased by approximately 75 per cent in 1949, exports to Latin America rose to more than four and a half times the 1948 value.

In comparison with Western Germany's total 1948 and 1949 exports, however, sales to countries of the Western Hemisphere were relatively small. In 1948, exports to these countries represented five per cent of Western Germany's export total and increased in 1949 to only 7·5 per cent.

Scrap iron, which was exported in large quantities to the United States and Canada, represented the largest single item and accounted for 17 per cent of the export total to the Western Hemisphere. However, scrap iron is a non-recurring sales item and is not likely to figure very largely in the 1950 export picture. Other 1949 German exports to the Western Hemisphere, with percentages of the total, were: cutlery, tools and other ironware, 12 per cent; machinery, 8·5 per cent; chemical manufactures, 8 per cent; iron and steel mill products, 7 per cent; fine mechanical and optical goods, 5·5 per cent; cement (to Brazil and Venezuela), 4·5 per cent.

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British Purchases of Many Items In Canada Smaller Last Year

Imports of primary steel, iron ore, unwrought electrolytic copper, lead, nickel, asbestos, machinery, apparel, rubber and leather footwear, chemicals, leather, linseed oil, seeds for sowing declined—Increases recorded for purchases of aluminum, copper ore, zinc ore, cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments, electrical goods and apparatus, vehicles, ships, aircraft and plastic materials.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950.—Total imports of iron and steel and manufactures into Great Britain rose from 500,000 ingot tons in 1948 to 1,200,000 tons in 1949. In 1950 it is believed that imports will be reduced to about 325,000 tons of semi-finished and 350,000 tons of finished steel and will be concentrated to the maximum extent possible on types of steel which are now bottle-necks. It is hoped to acquire this steel in 1950 mainly from Belgium, France and Germany thus saving considerable hard currency.

The increase of 84 per cent in imports of primary steel (blooms, billets and slabs) mirrored the healthy condition of the steel industry. Much larger quantities came in from France, Belgium and Luxembourg, and the United States shared in the expansion although to a lesser extent. Purchases from Canada were only six-sixth of the 1948 quantity, due to the small production surplus.

British Imports of Primary Steel

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	201	162	299
£	3,850	4,157	7,574
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	53	17	3
France	....	18	86
Belgium	12	61	80
United States	89	52	58
Luxembourg	3	11	56

British Imports of Iron Ore

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	6,780	8,677	8,696
£	18,679	24,446	25,107
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
*{Newfoundland	643	887	8
{CANADA	....	....	705
Sweden	2,146	3,179	3,109
Algeria	1,180	1,447	1,587
Spain	754	786	807
Sierra Leone	615	781	782
Spanish Ports in North Africa	661	449	491
Tunis	320	502	454
France	158	249	369
Morocco	188	266	255
Netherlands	48	53	64

* As from April 1, 1949, the figures of imports from Newfoundland are included with those from Canada. The cumulative figures for Newfoundland for 1949, therefore, relate only to the three months, January to March.

The tonnage of iron ore brought in from abroad remained fairly stable. Canada, following confederation with Newfoundland, is now an important supplier of the United Kingdom, although imports were depressed as compared with 1948 by some 19 per cent. Sweden and Algeria furnished the bulk of the supplies. The outlook for 1950 is beginning to cloud over because of the shortage of dollars and no contracts have been placed as yet.

The dependence of the United Kingdom on Canada as a source of aluminum is clearly illustrated in the following table. The increasing importance of aluminum as a raw material led to a growth of 14 per cent in imports from Canada in spite of the currency problem.

British Imports of Aluminum

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	1,917	2,782	3,308
£	6,674	10,363	14,986
Principal sources:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
CANADA	1,917	2,763	3,193

There was a decrease of 13 per cent in the total tonnage of unwrought electrolytic copper imported due almost entirely to the cut in purchases from Canada and the United States. The United States was hit very much harder than Canada, imports being reduced by nearly 60 per cent as compared with 5 per cent in the case of Canada.

British Imports of Unwrought Electrolytic Copper

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	203	202	176
£	24,125	25,919	22,611
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	50	56	53
Northern Rhodesia	27	33	37
United States	57	58	24
Belgium	37	23	22
Germany	....	11	19
Belgian Congo	15	16	17
Chile	16	3	2

Canada's position as practically the sole provider of copper ore to the United Kingdom has not been changed. Imports increased over the year by 23 per cent. There is a possibility that imports of copper from Canada may suffer a drastic reduction in 1950 because of fairly large stocks on hand and also for currency reasons. There are said to be supplies available in Germany which, under the ERP arrangements, may have to be sold to the United Kingdom.

British Imports of Copper Ore

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	22	26	33
£	2,086	2,561	3,734
Principal source:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	22	26	33

The rate of imports of unwrought lead exceeded that of 1948 by 16 per cent. Australian producers benefited to the extent of 28 per cent while imports from Canada declined by 21 per cent. The lead supply situation is now reported to be easy and this year further reductions will take place in buying from Canada.

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British Imports of Lead

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	197	161	187
£	14,127	13,787	19,942
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	40	43	34
Australia	125	97	124
Mexico	7	3	4
United States	6	8	4
Northern Rhodesia	6	4	3
Belgium	4	3	....

All the nickel imported into the United Kingdom is of Canadian origin. The demand is rapidly dwindling from the peak of the war years and in 1949 was only half what it was in 1948.

British Imports of Nickel

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	154	94	47
£	1,458	942	594

The level of imports from Canada of unwrought zinc was practically undisturbed, but imports from the United States were only half the 1948 scale. Australian consignments showed a rise of 21 per cent.

British Imports of Unwrought Zinc

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	149	168	143
£	8,943	11,403	13,083
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	50	48	48
Australia	21	28	35
United States	58	59	30
Belgium	6	12	19
Norway	5	7	10
Northern Rhodesia	7	5	....

Stocks of zinc ore were improved by an increase of 27 per cent in total imports. Canada appears among the suppliers as the result of exports from Newfoundland.

British Imports of Zinc Ore

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	130	157	198
£	1,522	2,235	4,057
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
*CANADA	....	....	29
Newfoundland	9	16	....
Australia	110	129	121

(*As from April 1, 1949, the figures of imports from Newfoundland are included with those from Canada. The cumulative figures for Newfoundland for 1949, therefore, relate only to the three months January to March.)

British Imports of Asbestos

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	67	87	92
£	2,499	3,744	4,767
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	24	29	23
Southern Rhodesia	23	32	31
Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland	11	16	18
Union of South Africa	6	9	17

The decline of 21 per cent in imports of Canadian asbestos in 1949 was due to the strike in the mines rather than to currency troubles. Heavier shipments from Africa were, however, a compensating factor and aggregate imports increased by 5 per cent.

The aggregate cost of imports of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments was 15 per cent higher than in 1948 and the amount spent in Canada showed a similar increase.

British Imports of Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	5,128	6,607	7,598
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 427	£ 536	£ 620
Switzerland	1,836	2,220	2,142
United States	1,765	1,996	1,948
France	412	616	851
Belgium	148	194	300

The re-equipment of United Kingdom industry has top priority and dollars are available from ECA funds to cover imports of essential plant not obtainable in sufficient quantity from local sources. The value of the supplementary electrical apparatus imported last year was 15 per cent more than in 1948 and entries from Canada were up by 23 per cent.

British Imports of Electrical Goods and Apparatus

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	2,302	2,698	3,136
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 567	£ 452	£ 559
United States	1,070	1,014	913
Netherlands	235	255	541
Switzerland	107	180	140

In the category of machinery, there was an overall increase in imports of 14 per cent and purchases from the United States, the principal supplier, expanded by 10 per cent. Imports from Canada dropped noticeably to less than half the amount in the previous year. Before the war Germany was an important contributor to the United Kingdom's needs in machine tools and it is not surprising that Germany is regaining her old market. The biggest items among imports were textile machinery, rolling mill machinery, machine tools, excavating and digging machinery.

British Imports of Machinery

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	26,571	41,455	47,757
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 1,630	£ 1,994	£ 1,616
United States	18,724	28,593	31,027
Germany	1,016	1,337	4,041
Switzerland	1,512	2,526	3,950
Belgium	967	1,372	1,049
Netherlands	250	670	1,049
Sweden	779	1,027	1,315
Irish Republic	67	348	459
France	450	844	880

Imports of apparel increased by nearly 40 per cent and the feature of the trade was heavier buying from France, Switzerland and Italy. Imports from Canada decreased by 28 per cent.

British Imports of Apparel

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	3,375	3,137	4,393
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 240	£ 255	£ 185
Czechoslovakia	911	564	71
France	785	618	1,434
United States	614	489	533
Italy	206	315	874

The total value of footwear (rubber and leather) imports was very little different from that recorded in 1948 but Canada lost 41 per cent of her trade due to the stoppage of import licences for rubber footwear outside the token import scheme. Upon the other hand, imports from Hong Kong increased by 25 per cent. Hitherto only waterproof types of rubber footwear could be shipped under the token import scheme. In 1950 it will be possible to ship canvas types if desired.

British Imports of Rubber and Leather Footwear

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	2,720	2,095	1,970
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 861	£ 407	£ 239
Czechoslovakia	672	169	71
Switzerland	257	239	294
United States	137	97	100
France	252	201	21

There was a contraction in chemical imports by 16 per cent and purchases from Canada and the United States declined by some 30 per cent. Consignments from Germany also fell away but that country is now second to the United States in the rank of suppliers.

British Imports of Chemicals

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	26,123	30,735	25,331
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 1,465	£ 1,642	£ 1,118
United States	9,207	9,096	6,435
Germany	2,134	4,928	4,023
France	1,789	2,171	3,760
Spain	718	746	1,207
Union of South Africa	1,253	1,984	1,872
Chile	647	1,149	1,183
Switzerland	779	1,089	1,093

Certain varieties of chemicals are of interest to Canada, but details of imports from countries are not available. Total imports of these items, by quantity, are shown below:—

British Imports of Chemicals

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Acetone ....cwts.	79	93	10
Acetic acid ....cwts.	135	225	22
Arsenic (except metallic) ....tons	6	8	3
Calcium carbide ....cwts.	154	226	48
Cobalt oxides ....cwts.	4	7	6
Glycol ethers and glycol etheresters ....lbs.	1,955	3,769	5,365
Carbon blacks (other than from natural gas) ....cwts.	53	72	95

Expenditures overseas on leather went up by one-third on the year due almost entirely to larger purchases from India, which country now furnishes 80 per cent of the United Kingdom's requirements. Imports from Canada, the quota for which is conditional upon use in footwear destined for export, fell by 36 per cent. An allocation has been made for the importation, during the first quarter of 1950, of 400,000 square feet of Canadian upper leather, with a reservation that 50,000 square feet will be reserved to encourage exports to dollar countries.

British Imports of Leather

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	15,732	9,417	12,560
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 1,060	£ 325	£ 207
India	11,811	7,224	10,288
France	405	291	499
Australia	671	597	488

The value of imports of vehicles, ships and aircraft showed an increase of 73 per cent. This was attributable entirely to the orders for 22 North Star air liners as well as other aircraft placed in Canada and the United States. The availability of these new machines to the British airlines will improve their earning capacity more quickly than would otherwise be possible. Few automobiles are imported nowadays from Canada as they are on the restricted list.

British Imports of Vehicles, Ships and Aircraft

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	9,728	15,942	26,671
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 1,632	£ 971	£ 7,583
United States	5,364	7,839	12,738
France	442	958	1,170
Irish Republic	317	2,300	448

The fall of 30 per cent in the quantity of printed books etc. taken from abroad was shared pretty generally. Imports from Canada were only one-quarter what they were in 1948. The contraction in imports from the United States was less severe.

British Imports of Books

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	224	237	174
£	3,284	2,951	2,403
Principal sources:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
CANADA	32	11	3
United States	97	105	88
Irish Republic	34	38	35
France	18	17	17
Netherlands	29	31	13

The manufacture of primary plastic materials is being developed in the United Kingdom. Nevertheless in 1949 substantial quantities were imported. The amount, however, fell by 20 per cent compared with 1948. Arrivals from the United States shrank by 50 per cent, but consignments from Canada went up by 13 per cent, and consisted mainly of polystyrene, ethylalexanol, vinyl acetate and synthetic resin.

British Imports of Plastic Materials

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	297	222	177
£	4,793	3,745	4,439
Principal sources:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
CANADA	73	52	58
United States	214	160	101
Belgium	3	4	6

The value of post parcels entering the United Kingdom in 1949 was 9 per cent higher than in the previous year. The majority of these parcels contained gifts of food for United Kingdom friends and needy recipients.

Between 1945 and 1948 various organizations in Canada, viz., the Red Cross Society, Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire, Rotary and other service clubs, have sent 54 million pounds of food in individual gift parcels, in addition to 55 million pounds in bulk shipments for distribution to the needy.

United States citizens are still the largest donors but it is noteworthy that the value of their parcels dropped by 36 per cent over the year. The value of Canadian parcels was only a shade behind the United States figure in spite of a fall of 15 per cent. Gifts from Australia, which dropped from second place in 1948 to third in 1949, declined in value by 45 per cent.

The value of parcels from the Irish Republic was multiplied by more than three in 1949. The authorities suspected abuses of the regulations and precautions have since been taken to prevent irregularities as far as practicable.

Value of Post Parcels Entering Great Britain

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
£	17,859	16,317	12,843
Principal sources:			
CANADA	£ 2,277	£ 2,731	£ 2,297
United States	3,812	3,601	2,362
Irish Republic	406	668	2,039
Australia	3,302	3,351	1,810
Union of South Africa	1,275	1,573	1,045
New Zealand	1,264	1,083	837

Belgium is easily in the forefront as a supplier of flax to the United Kingdom but imports from that country dropped by 15 per cent. Canada has a small interest in the trade but her share declined by 11 per cent as compared with 1948.

British Imports of Flax

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	28	25	23
£	6,570	6,779	5,460
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	.4	.3	.3
Belgium	21.0	19.0	17.0
Irish Republic	4.0	3.0	3.0
Netherlands	1.0	.9	2.0
Australia	1.0	.3	....

British Imports of Linseed Oil

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	112	46	85
£	19,154	7,269	8,842
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	.6	4	....
Argentina	107	41	55
India	4	2	1

Total imports of linseed oil increased by 85 per cent, purchases from the Argentine recording the largest gain. Imports from Canada fell heavily and were only of sample dimensions in 1949.

There were no important changes during the year in the raw fur trade. Total imports fell but the quantity brought in from Canada actually increased slightly. The Soviet Union replaced the United States as the top supplier on a quantity (although not on a value) basis. The United Kingdom fur trade is still operating under severe restrictions imposed to prevent leakages of hard currency and the trade is expected to show a profit on its overseas operations.

British Imports of Undressed Fur Skins

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	26	32	29
£	7,336	8,128	6,883
Principal sources:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
CANADA	3	4	4
Newfoundland	....	2	....
Soviet Union	3	5	8
United States	9	9	8
Southwest Africa	1	2	2

The United Kingdom consumed 184,255 tons of crude rubber in 1949 compared with 193,731 tons in 1948 a reduction of some 5·5 per cent. Stocks on hand excluding government-held rubber are approximately 39,000 tons.

Very little synthetic rubber is used in the United Kingdom, and there is none produced here. However some 2,387 tons of synthetic were consumed in 1949 which is slightly less than in 1948. It is interesting to note that the first shipments of synthetic rubber from Canada have arrived here recently. Any increase in United Kingdom consumption of synthetic rubber should reflect itself in Canadian exports to this country. The following table summarizes imports of the various types of rubber, including synthetic:—

British Imports of Rubber

	1947	1948	1949
	('000 centals of 100 lbs.)		
Rubber, raw, including crepe and latex	4,883	5,003	4,176
Gutta-percha, raw and balata	28	25	30
Reclaimed and waste rubber	1	2	5
Synthetic rubber	37	52	41
Total of rubber, raw, and kindred materials	4,949	5,082	4,252

The quantity of seeds for sowing experienced a reduction of 19 per cent over the year and Canada's share contracted by 25 per cent. The amount brought in from the United States was only half that in 1948. Denmark and the Netherlands showed substantial gains. The chief varieties of seed coming from abroad are vegetable, grass and clover.

British Imports of Seeds for Sowing

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Cwts.	581	709	572
£	4,636	3,725	3,777
Principal sources:	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
CANADA	136	140	31
New Zealand	159	234	176
Denmark	61	60	100
Netherlands	58	76	93
United States	121	97	49
France	5	24	12

58459—5

Canadian producers of ferro-alloys slightly increased their sales to the United Kingdom in 1949 and there was a fall in receipts from Norway. The total tonnage imported went down by 2 per cent.

British Imports of Ferro-Alloys

	1947	1948 ('000)	1949
Tons	78	86	84
£	3,791	4,144	4,148
Principal sources:	Tons	Tons	Tons
CANADA	55	57	60
Norway	22	29	24

British External Trade Balance Slightly Better in Past Year

While gap was reduced by £2 million in 1949, situation deteriorated in last three quarters of year—Total value of trade increased—Imports of iron and steel were nearly double the 1948 figures—Effects of devaluation more marked in manufactured goods.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, March 22, 1950.—Great Britain was able to reduce the gap in trade last year, the surplus of imports over total exports amounting to £429 million, as compared with £431 million in 1948. While the overall trade gap was £2 million better than in 1948, the external trade position was less favourable at the end of the year than in the early months. Compared with the first quarter of 1948, the adverse balance of trade in the first three months of 1949 showed an improvement of no less than £56 million. The second quarter of 1949 was £2·2 million worse than the corresponding 1948 period. The third and fourth quarters' results were each £26 million worse than in the previous year.

The total value of foreign trade increased in 1949, imports rising by £194 million to £2,272 million and exports increasing by £196 million to £1,843 million.

The bulk of the increase in imports was distributed between food and tobacco and raw materials. More than half the rise in the food group was accounted for by dairy products. The major rise among raw materials was in raw wool, imports of which were nearly 50 per cent larger in value than in the previous year. Imports of raw cotton rose by 14 per cent and the figures of timber and iron ore and scrap were also larger. A significant fall was a reduction by one-quarter in the value of imports of raw rubber. Among imports of manufactures, a fall in oil products was more than offset by increases in other groups, particularly iron and steel (imports of which were nearly double the 1948 figure), non-ferrous metals and machinery. The effects of devaluation on import values were more marked in the case of manufactured goods and this accounted for part of the rise in the value of imports of 1949.

Increased Exports Due Mainly to Metal Manufactures and Textiles

The chief contribution to the rise in exports, in value, came, as in 1948, from metal manufactures, which were up by 17 per cent, partly owing to increased prices. Exports of textiles rose by 11 per cent without

any particular help from higher prices. The increase in other manufactures was limited to 6 per cent. Most categories of manufactured exports, apart from vehicles and iron and steel, have yet to recover from the fall in the middle of the year. Shipments of cotton goods, for example, were the lowest in the fourth quarter for a year and a half, although by contrast exports of coal were a third as large again as in the first quarter.

Imports into Great Britain

	Year Ended December 31		
	1947	1948	1949
		(£'000)	
Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Grain and flour	141,533	201,154	182,835
Feeding-stuffs for animals	14,486	23,651	12,253
Animals, living, for food	12,142	11,774	18,171
Meat	147,235	125,943	146,092
Dairy produce	124,618	131,154	176,054
Fresh fruit and vegetables	82,626	94,500	94,847
Beverages and cocoa preparations	88,693	113,392	123,115
Other food	144,760	138,962	163,350
Tobacco	47,372	42,642	52,491
Total	803,465	883,170	969,208
Raw Materials and Articles, Mainly Unmanufactured			
Coal	3,388	407	2
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	14,841	16,783	14,525
Iron ore and scrap	20,238	27,537	35,468
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	24,380	34,416	37,558
Wood and timber	113,586	93,901	100,115
Raw cotton and cotton waste	58,807	106,740	121,496
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	62,139	88,493	129,603
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	2,174	2,473	1,980
Other textile materials	19,836	25,320	24,504
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	118,586	143,864	171,585
Hides and skins, undressed	39,880	34,646	38,014
Papermaking, etc., materials	31,711	52,317	48,359
Rubber	27,784	29,968	22,422
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured	29,267	27,412	28,481
Total	566,618	684,277	774,114
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured			
Coke and manufactured fuel	122	135	254
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	6,359	6,134	5,427
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	14,959	19,715	37,571
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	79,220	88,805	93,495
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	5,128	6,607	7,598
Electrical goods and apparatus	2,302	2,698	3,136
Machinery	26,571	41,435	47,757
Manufactures of wood and timber	16,758	12,380	14,149
Cotton yarns and manufactures	17,355	23,100	26,430
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	7,968	16,526	19,835
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	8,572	7,926	10,631
Manufactures of other textile materials	15,922	22,669	16,697
Apparel	3,375	3,137	4,393
Footwear	2,720	2,095	1,970
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	26,123	30,735	25,331
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	91,989	129,313	111,671
Leather and manufactures thereof	15,732	9,417	12,560
Paper, cardboard, etc.	21,783	24,360	20,402
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	9,728	15,942	26,671
Rubber manufactures	153	200	198
Miscellaneous articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	26,033	22,617	22,691
Total	398,873	485,967	508,868
Animals, not for food	7,726	8,310	7,448
Parcel post	17,859	16,317	12,843
Total	1,794,540	2,078,040	2,272,481

58459—5½

Production of Timber in Finland Norway and Sweden is Similar

Management and conservation of forests, with manufacture and distribution of forest products recognized as inseparable —Elaborate system of rivers and lakes assist in movement of logs to sawmills—Pulp and wallboard mills and wood-working factories operated in conjunction with sawmills.

By J. H. Jenkins, Chief, Forest Products Division, Department of Resources and Development

(Editor's Note—Impressions set forth in this report were gained by Mr. Jenkins during his visit last summer to Helsinki, as a member of the Canadian delegation to the Third World Forestry Congress and his subsequent visit to timber industries in Finland, Sweden, and Norway. In view of their importance in export trade, special attention is devoted to the industries of Finland and Sweden.)

TIMBER production in Finland, Norway and Sweden is somewhat similar, particularly as this pertains to the species of trees felled, manufacturing methods and equipment used. The output of sawmills and wood-working plants in Norway is being used internally at this time, mainly for the rehabilitation of areas in the north that were devastated by war. On the other hand, export markets are the principal concern of the timber industry in Finland and Sweden.

One of the most striking developments in recent years is recognition of the principle that the management and conservation of forests and the manufacture and distribution of forest products must be regarded as an inseparable whole. It is the primary task of the forester to grow and produce both the amounts and the kinds of forest products needed by industry and other consumers compatible with the protective role of forests and the conservation of land productivity. At the same time, it is the responsibility of technical research and industrial development to provide suitable outlets for all products of the forest, and to adjust conversion methods and uses to the limitations and requirements of sound silviculture.

The outstanding commercial species of Finland and Sweden are the Scots pine, spruce and birch. In addition, there are small stands of oak, ash, maple, aspen and alder in the southern portion. In general, however, the timber industry is based on the three main species, which thrive well, with trees of excellent quality, form and height.

Importance of Woodworking Appreciated

In both countries, the importance of the forests and of the wood-using industries is fully realized. Great attention is therefore paid to ensuring that the forest and forest industries are on a continuing basis. In Sweden, it is has been necessary actually to dismantle sawmills and pulp-mills in order to ensure that the cut does not exceed the forest growth.

Both countries are characterized by an elaborate system of rivers and lakes, which have been extensively developed for the efficient movement of wood to the sawmills. Large industries have developed on the sea-coast at harbours close to the mouths of these rivers. While the supply of wood in these areas is augmented by the use of railroads and, to a limited extent, by motor trucks, these highly developed waterways remain the chief source for the movement of sawlogs and pulpwood. These water-way systems are well developed, with floating associations organized by

law for each floatway (interconnected lakes and streams). These companies are responsible for the movement of logs in all shared floatways and for the operation of the sorting works at destination.

In Southern Finland, less than ten per cent of the forest area is owned by industrial companies, with over half of the forest areas being formed of private estates and farm woodlots. This means that it is necessary for the sawmill and pulp companies to purchase most of their wood from private sources. The forest owners are well organized, both in co-operative organizations and also through a central forest association. They are reputed to have a good appreciation of the value of their wood and, as a result, they demand a high stumpage price.

In 1946, the mechanical forest industries in Finland employed over 40,000 workers, and consumed about six and one-half million cubic meters of wood, while the pulp and paper industries employed over 14,000 workers and produced about two million metric tons. Certain large firms, which include a wide range of forest industries, dominate the export trade. These organizations were originally started by operating sawmills only. The trend now, however, is to obtain more complete utilization, not only

Finland—Lumber stacked for drying by a travelling crane, prior to export. This craneway is 500 feet wide, 1,900 feet long and held 24,000,000 feet of lumber when this photograph was taken. Pile covers are fabricated, placed in position by the crane and used from year to year.

by operating pulp mills in conjunction with the sawmill, but also by installing joineries and smaller wood-working factories for the production of doors, sash, built-in furniture and prefabricated housing. A considerable portion of the prefabricated houses has been used for reparation shipments to the Soviet Union.

In Sweden, the trend in the forest industry is similar to that in Finland. From the early 1900's, the value of the sawn lumber decreased, while the importance of the pulp industry increased. However, lately, the sawmill industry of Sweden has increased the value of its products by the development of its joinery factories producing standardized doors and windows, prefabricated housing units, and plywood.

Integration in Forest Industries Increasingly Apparent

The general trend in the forest industries of Finland and Sweden is definitely towards integration. This is especially noticeable in the groups of plants which were visited around the harbours of Kotka, in Finland, and Sundavall, in Sweden. In both these areas, the plants visited are actually groups of plants (sawmill, pulp or wallboard mill, joinery factory and chemical by-products plant). The plants in each of these areas are

Finland—Plenty of space is provided in a lumber pile to facilitate drying.

under the same management and are located adjacent to water systems providing cheap transport of wood to the mills, good sorting facilities, and water on which to move and interchange the wood and by-products between plants. This factor of accessibility to navigable water plays an important part in two of the main determining factors in integration, viz., transportation and handling costs.

The equipment and methods used in the sawmills visited are almost identical. In Finland, however, many members of sawmill crews are women, whereas women are not employed in this way in Sweden.

The pulp mills visited were units of large corporations and were, therefore, being operated as part of an integrated operation using as much sawmill waste as possible (up to 60 per cent). Pulpwood is brought to the mills and stocked in the yard in lengths up to 22 feet. At one mill the material was being fed to the chippers in these long lengths. Utilization of the mill waste for pulpwood and handling of the wood at the pulp-mills are greatly facilitated by the regulation that all softwood must be barked in the woods. The material being processed at the pulp mills was free of bark and was run through drum barkers to remove any discoloration that might have resulted during the floating of the material.

In the Scandinavian countries, the standard of lumber manufacture is high. The waste percentage is low, the lumber being so accurately sawn that it can be used for building purposes without subsequent planing, and the appearance of the export lumber is attractive. The present system of manufacture is the result of many years' experience and is well suited to the type and size of logs being cut. The manufacturing system is built around the use of the frame gang-saw, operated in pairs, for the break-down of the log, instead of the circular or band headrig used in North America.

The Scandinavian method of manufacture is best suited for logs of comparatively small size and uniform quality. It is not applicable to large logs, such as white pine, Douglas fir and western hemlock, where it is necessary to turn the log in order to obtain high-grade lumber. However, it is considered that there are many types of operations in Eastern Canada where the size and quality of the logs are similar to those used in Scandinavia and where the frame gang-saws operated in tandem might be profitably used for the manufacture of logs into lumber.

Birch Being Grown for Plywood Industry

In the plywood industry, birch is the species used. Special attention is being paid in the forest to the growing of birch for the plywood industry. This is done by selecting birch species, by looking after young birch forests, and by favouring birch in mixed stands on good forest soil. In Finland, the birch logs for the plywood mills are cut during the summer months, left for about two months unlimbed to expedite seasoning, then limbed, cut to length, and coated and decked ready for floating in the spring. Occasionally the logs are rail-hauled distances up to 150 miles where a suitable water route is not available. At the mill, the logs are generally stored under water. The logs used at the plywood mills are small, even by Eastern Canadian standards, with diameters as low as 7 inches. However, they appear to contain fewer large knots than birch of similar size in Canada.

Noticeable features of the Finnish and Scandinavian industries are (a) the general appreciation of the importance of the forests and of the necessity of maintaining them on a permanent yield basis, with the industries adapting their cut and manufacturing practices to conform

with the forestry policy, and (b) the high quality of the lumber products, especially those manufactured for export. The practice in these countries is to obtain as complete utilization as possible by "integrated utilization", which includes operating pulp and wallboard mills in conjunction with the sawmills and by installing woodworking factories for the production of doors, sash, built-in furniture and prefabricated housing. The areas visited are particularly well suited for integration, as the industries are grouped adjacent to water suitable for the floating of logs and for the water movement of waste and other by-products. This accessibility to navigable water plays an important part in the very complete utilization at the plants visited, as it helps solve the two important problems of integrated utilization, namely, transportation and handling costs.

World Rubber Production and Consumption Equal in January

London, March 7, 1950.—(FTS)—World production and consumption of natural rubber for January were equal, the figure in each case being 127,500 long tons. Estimated consumption for the month included imports into Russia of 1,000 long tons. Stocks end period in producing areas is 227,500 long tons; in consuming areas, 270,000 long tons; afloat, 257,500 long tons; the total amounting to 755,000 long tons.

Production of synthetic rubber for January totalled 32,500 long tons, consumption being 37,500 long tons. Stocks end period is 102,500 long tons.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Circuit Breakers

Wellington, April 8, 1950.—Tenders are invited by the New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department for the supply of the following electrical equipment: four, 3-phase, 50 kv., 500 mva. circuit breakers for the Tauranga Substation—Contract No. 151. Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, at 4.00 p.m. on June 27, 1950.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian manufacturers may obtain a copy of the specifications from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.)

Barter Deals with Western Germany are Involved

Frankfurt am Main, March 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The process of arranging private barter transactions between Canada and Western Germany is time consuming and expensive, and would only be worth while if the value of the proposed transactions was very large. The German authorities would not agree to barter deals of less than several hundred thousand dollars.

As a rule, Germany allows barter trade only with countries with which no trade agreements have been concluded. The following procedure is indicated by the authorities: An import permit is granted providing imports concerned are covered by exports of at least equivalent value. When the transaction has been approved by the German Import Advisory Committee, which maintains control of all German imports, letters of credit covering both imports and exports must be opened simultaneously with a German foreign trade bank. The letters of credit covering imports into Germany are blocked by the bank and can be used only to cover the total amount required for the exports involved in the barter deal. No transfer of foreign exchange from Western Germany may take place under any circumstances for payment of barter deals.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock (N.B.) Board of Trade.

S. V. Allen, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Johannesburg since April, 1948, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of this country on April 6 in Montreal.

Montreal—April 6-25.
Toronto—April 26-May 12.
Hamilton—May 15-16.
St. Catharines-Welland—May 17-18.
London—May 19.

J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris, has returned home on leave, and is making a tour of this country that will take him from the Atlantic to the Pacific, during which he will discuss conditions in his territory with Canadian businessmen.

Vancouver-Victoria—April 21-27.
St. John's (Nfld.)—May 2-3.
Halifax—May 5-6.
Saint John (N.B.)—May 8.
Woodstock (N.B.)—May 9.
Quebec City—May 11-12.
Toronto—May 22-30.
Windsor—May 31.
Sarnia—June 1.
Kitchener—June 2.
Guelph—June 2.
Welland—June 5.
St. Catharines—June 6.
Brantford—June 7.
Hamilton—June 8.
Toronto—June 9-15.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

China Lowers Import Duties on Raw Materials for Paper Manufacturing

Shanghai, March 15, 1950.—(FTS)—To promote paper production in China, the Commission of Financial and Economic Affairs of the Central People's Government, while reducing the import quota of foreign paper, has lowered the import duties on raw materials for paper manufacture from 14 to 12·5 per cent.

New Brazilian Import List Issued

Rio de Janeiro, April 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A Bank of Brazil notice issued March 30, 1950, lists the items for which applications for hard-currency import licences will be received for imports during the second and third quarter of 1950. The new list is based on the list in force during the first quarter with some additions and deletions. Raw asbestos is among the products added to the list, but apart from this no substantial change is made in the conditions under which imports from Canada are made.

India Will Permit Imports of Certain Tractors and Matched Implements

New Delhi, March 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Licences will be issued for the importation by India of certain tractors and matched implements from all sources, including Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries. This decision has been taken to assist in meeting the requirements of this country for suitable agricultural machinery, and to ensure that the equipment is distributed within this country in a satisfactory manner. The following principles govern the importation of such machinery:

(*a*) Tractors having less than 35 h.p. at the draw bar will not be permitted to be imported from any hard-currency areas, including Germany.

(*b*) Tractors having less than 15 d.b.h.p. when operating on power kerosene or high-speed diesel oil will not be allowed to be imported from soft-currency countries.

(*c*) Tractors operating on gasoline, irrespective of horsepower, will not be allowed to be imported from any source.

(*d*) Tractors proposed to be imported from the United States must have the "Nebraska Test" certificate.

(*e*) Tractors proposed to be imported from the United Kingdom must have the official certificate from the "National Institute of Agricultural Engineering".

(*f*) Tractors proposed to be imported from other countries should have an official certificate from their respective governments, confirming the manufacturers' specifications.

(*g*) The test certificate, as prescribed in (*d*), (*e*) and (*f*) above should accompany each application for a licence to import tractors.

(*h*) Licences will be issued only to the accredited agents of the manufacturers, who produce sufficient evidence to show that they have satisfied the Ministry of Agriculture that they have adequate workshop facilities to service the tractors sold by them; and have factory-trained service engineers competent to undertake proper repairs. If a particular firm fails to provide these facilities to

the satisfaction of the Ministry of Agriculture within a reasonable time limit, it will be declared ineligible for grant of further import licences.

(*i*) Tractors must be imported along with spare parts to the extent of 20 per cent of the value of the tractors.

(*j*) Tractors must be imported along with implements to the extent of 25 per cent of the value of the tractors. This condition will be relaxed in the case of the importers who can show that they have proved to the satisfaction of the Ministry of Agriculture that they have adequate stocks of implements which will match the tractors they are importing.

(*k*) It will be a condition of the grant of any licence that, in case there is an urgent demand from any provincial government or public institution for tractors, the Ministry of Agriculture will have the right to allocate such requirements from tractors imported for dealers' stocks according to priorities as determined by them. Any priority demand made by the government on any of the importing firms should be met by the firms from such imports.

(*l*) Importer must produce to the Ministry of Agriculture evidence satisfactory to them to show that he has imported the tractors, implements and spare parts within the period of validity of licence, failing which he is liable to be considered by the Chief Controller of Imports to be ineligible for grant of further import licences.

Restoration of Trade Mark Rights in Japan Reviewed

The restoration of trade mark rights to countries formerly at war with Japan was the subject of a report from Tokyo, reproduced in the November 5, 1949, issue of *Foreign Trade*. The attention of interested parties is directed to the forthcoming May 2, May 16 and May 30, 1950, issues of the *Canadian Patent Office Record and Register of Copyrights and Trade Marks*, in which more detailed information will be published, including the reproduction of specimens of forms used for different applications.

Flour Mills in Peru May Import Wheat

Lima, March 28, 1949.—(FTS)—Under a Peruvian decree of March 13, 1950, local mills are authorized to purchase wheat directly from producing centres abroad, providing that such purchases are made in accordance with the terms of the International Wheat Agreement. The mills are, however, required to give preference to purchases of nationally grown wheat, paying the producer the same price payable at the time of purchase, under equal conditions of delivery, for imported wheat of equivalent quality and weight. The Peruvian government will continue to pay the mills a subsidy in order to maintain the prevailing prices for flour in Peru.

New Air Service from Paris to Trinidad Proposed

Trinidad, March 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Air France is studying the possibilities of opening a new air service between Trinidad and Paris, which may start this year. It is proposed that calls be made at the French West Indies and in Latin America.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

Buenos Aires — W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. Jackson, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Canal Zone and Panama.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—W. Jones, Acting Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. Renwick, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

The Hague—D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. Palmer, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo de Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores, Gibraltar and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—D. S. Armstrong, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117.

Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Rio de Oro and Spanish Morocco.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations April 11	Nominal Quotations April 18
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgium Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0220	·0220
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0262	·0262
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6417	·6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0598	·0598
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5641	·5641
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1980	·1980
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0220	·0220
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1592	·1592
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0815	·0815
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	3·1587	3·1587
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4400	·4400
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·7748	2·7748
Finland	Markka	....	·0062	·0048	·0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0037	·0032	·0032
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0063	·0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0174	·0174
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2619	·2619
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5500	·5500
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1925	·1925
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0675	·0675
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2310	·2310
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0800	3·0800
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0018	·0018
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1273	·1273
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2895	·2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5833	·5833
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	3·0800	3·0800
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2200	·2200
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1540	·1540
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3325	·3325
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·1000	1·1000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0721	·0712
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5500	·5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0385	·0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3593	·3593
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·1008	·1008
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2126	·2126
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2561	·2562
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3911	·3911
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	3·0800	3·0800
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000	1·1000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·7241	·7241
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	.....	.....

Appendix "A"

Exhibits at Canadian International Trade Fair

FOR the information of prospective visitors to the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 29 to June 9, a comprehensive list of displays and firms to be represented in the various groups has been prepared, as follows:

Textiles, Products, Apparel and Accessories

In the light, or consumer, goods section of the 1950 Trade Fair, that section devoted to displaying the textile products of the different countries concerned, as usual, will occupy more space and present a greater variety in products than any other category. A couple of newcomers to the fair, Spain and Germany, will have products exhibited here.

Those countries, whose textile products will be exhibited this year, have profited by previous participation judging from the advance information on the goods to be shown.

Belgian textile manufacturers have reserved considerable space to exhibit hosiery, lingerie, scarves, blankets, both cotton and woollen tweeds, upholstery goods, table cloths, linens, fabrics of all types for every purpose from sportswear to business cloths, draperies, dress goods, industrial fabrics and a host of other items.

The Italian representation in this group is much heavier than in previous years and includes the merchandise of numerous firms. One firm is going to set up a textile loom in order to provide demonstrations of its weaving machinery. Other products that will be offered by Italian textile manufacturers include worsteds and woollens, quality tailored worsteds and woollens, cotton and nylon bedspreads and furnishing fabrics, sun shade and umbrella cloth of cotton, nylon and pure silk, made up umbrellas, pure silk dress fabrics and linings, pyjama cloth, shirtings and handkerchiefs of cotton, artistic textiles, fancy blouses, scarves, towels and table cloths, angora woollens and yarns, sewing machines, velveteens, linens, embroideries, religious embroideries, fancy chemises, neckties and gloves, handicrafts known as Neopolitan, Sardinian and Tuscany.

The Australian textile trade will be represented by exhibits of woollens and yarns, ladies' coats of sheepskin, mouton, opossum, and Australian Watermole. There will also be hides and skins, mats and rugs of sheepskin, Kangaroo, wallaby and opossum.

The Czech and Yugoslav textile participation will again feature the typically colourful native handicraft patterns and designs that sold so well at previous fairs.

The French textile industry has tentatively reserved considerable space for exhibition of its products, although details at the moment are not available.

Dainty linens, lingeries, silks, handkerchiefs and novelty items will be shown by a Hong Kong manufacturer.

A German garment manufacturer will display his wares at the fair for the first time and is bringing an assortment of woollen and worsted dress goods, coatings, overcoatings, tropicals, serges and flannels.

The Spanish textile exhibits are counted by that country as its number one export category and will be featured in this trade grouping.

A group of Indian textile firms has reserved space to show their line of cotton and woollen textile products for the first time.

An American firm manufacturing sewing machines has taken space to show its line of machines, motors and accessories, stands, tables, etc.

The Canadian merchandise in this group pretty well covers the fabric and textile field including bedding, bedspreads, blankets, broadcloths, cambrics, canvas, chintz, cretonne, curtain material, dish cloths, draperies, yarns, twines, quilts, shirtings, sheetings, towels, as well as cloths such as bed ticking, bookbinding, foundation garment, damask, furniture cloth, suede, sports weaves, rain and waterproof, lingeries, and a host of other staple items. The Manitoba needle trade will be completely represented through a large exhibit composed of the products of numerous firms whose products are chiefly made-up articles.

Among the items to be shown are fur capes, coats, jackets, neckpieces, trimmings, women's and misses' coats and suits, sportswear and outing clothes, overalls and work clothes, ski togs, children's and babies' clothes, caps, neckwear and other head gear, jackets of gabardine, horsehide and suede, mackinaws, high fashion suits and coats for women and misses, infants' and misses' knit goods, sweaters for men, women and boys, blouses, slacks and skirts, blazers and so forth.

The popular Maska Diamond socks that made their first appearance at the 1949 Trade Fair will again be on display along with the hand-operated knitting machine on which they are made.

Canada's newest province, Newfoundland, will be represented by an exhibit of furs and sealskins.

The garment manufacturers will display a complete line of suitings and overcoatings including barathea, blazer cloth, broadcloth, cheviot, covert, flannel, gabardine, melton, tropical cloth, tweed, woollens and worsteds, overcoatings, suitings, uniform cloth, costume cloths, etc.

A Canadian firm making its initial appearance at the fair will exhibit women's sportswear of corduroy, denim, flannel, jersey and velveteen along with hosiery, gloves, and berets.

A firm that exhibited in 1948, dropped out in 1949 and is back again this year, will show a line of elastics, lastex and bathing suit fabrics, corset material, notion and retail articles, lacetex, tapes and braids, and outwear fabrics.

Another firm in the same category, in so far as exhibiting is concerned, will show a line of fashion books, plastic bindings, fashion portfolios, silk screening, swatch books, sample books, record albums, advertising displays, colour cards, display cards, thread, yarn and hosiery colour cards, gold and silver embossing, etc.

The British textile manufacturers have assembled an interesting array of products for display, including some historic items from the Halifax Bankfield Museum which will, in part, depict the progress of Britain's textile industry. Starting with a basket of fleece and finishing up by weaving tweeds on a hand loom, the demonstrator traces the advance of spinning from crudity of the Stone Age to the invention of various types of spinning wheels more than 200 years ago. One of the museum's most treasured relics is a stone spinning wheel, reputed to be 4,000 years old. which was found at Ringstone. One of the two spinning wheels that will be taken to Canada was first used in Britain in 1350, and it is estimated that in those days each spinner covered an average distance of 35 miles a working week as he walked up and down with the wool in his hands feeding the spindle.

The hand-loom which is to go was constructed in the 18th century and up to 1913 it was regularly in use in the Orkney Isles. The hand pressure of generations of weavers has worn deep grooves in the oak beater and underneath the beater there is a thumb-print impression on the wood.

The wool export group responsible for this educational demonstration has again reserved an "island" of booths in which the entire range of products produced by the member firms will be set forth. A firm specializing in screen painted rayons, satins and cotton, printed cottons, rayons, satins and screen prints is exhibiting, although they do not feel that they have to push their sales right at this time. In anticipation of the continuance of the Trade Fair they further advised that they are preparing a whole new range of products specially designed for the Canadian market ready for 1951.

A British novelty and accessory firm that has had considerable success in past trade fairs has again reserved space to show its line of sewing bags, bobby pins, hair pins, leather needle cases, hair curlers and ornaments, knitting and surgical needles, safety and toilet pins, etc.

In the made-up articles line, there will be all-wool cardigans, men's and children's pyjamas, men's, women's and children's interlocked cotton shirts, socks for men, women and children, cotton interlock underwear for men, women and children, as well as all-wool sweaters, satin, crepe and locknits and spun rayon lingeries, tailored, embroidered and lace trimmed, spun rayon pyjamas, nightdresses of satins, crepes and spun rayon.

In materials and fabrics there will be shown a wide range of corduroy cloth, velveteen, jacquard draperies and upholstery, plain, tinted and fancy cotton, industrial fabrics, furniture coverings, curtain materials, cretonne, sateen, printed linens, and so forth.

Participating firms are as follows:

A.C.E.M., Associated Wool Knitters of Australia, Associszione Italiana Fabbricanti Seterie, Bardelli Arturo, Borab Brothers, Bottega Della Carta, Biber Furs Pty. Ltd., Bowring Brothers Ltd., Buffalo Cap & Neck Wear Ltd., Binny and Company, Cattaneo Luigi, Cambridge Knitwear Mills Ltd., Cepea Fabrics Ltd., Cotonificio Legler, Centrotex, Cecherini, O., Chi Seng Company, Dominion Textile Company Ltd., Donald Hart Ltd., Elgin, Enrico Franci, Establissements Wollux, Exico, Filande Tessitura Costa, Gino Simionati, Prof. A. Giavanellap, Gerhard Kennedy (Canada) Ltd., Grand'Mere Knitting Company Ltd., Granby Elastic Web of Canada Ltd., Hercules Manufacturing Company Ltd., In Happiness, Jacob-Crowley Mfg. Company Ltd., Jolly-ette Apparels Ltd., Kirby Heard & Co. Ltd., Manifattura Cotonerie, Magelli Adolfo, Maska Diamond Socks Reg'd., Monarch Overall Mfg. Company Ltd., Marks & Spencer Export Corp. Ltd., Meridionali, Neaman Fur Company Ltd., National Wool Textile Export Corp. of Great Britain, Northern Shirt Company Ltd., Olympia Manufacturing Company Ltd., Paton Manufacturing Company Ltd., Peruzzi Guiseppe, H. Perry & Company Ltd., Periodical Proprietors Association Ltd., Romagnoli, S.A. Usiness Manta, Sterling Cloak Company Ltd., S. Stall & Son Ltd., Supercraft Ltd., Standard Sample Card Company, Sanderson Fabrics, J. W. Scheidt, A.G., Singer Sewing Machine Company, Tricolux, Verdun Machine Shop Reg'd., Victoria Leather Jacket Co., Vickers Sewing Machine, Hamilton Sewing Machine Supply Co., "PAX", Overseas Import & Export Co., High Society Linen Co., Bradford Dyeing Association (Canada) Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade.

The National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Great Britain forwarded the following names of companies which are participating in their composite exhibit: Sir Jacob Behrens & Sons Ltd., John Brooke & Sons Ltd., Isaac Carr & Company Ltd., John Carter Ltd., J. Cawthra & Company Ltd., Cockroft & Company Ltd., Samuel-Crowther, Bruce & Company Ltd., W. & E. Crowther Ltd., John Edward Crowther Ltd., John Dewhirst (Knitting Wools) Ltd., David Dixon & Son Ltd., Lobroyd Ltd., Charles Early & Company Ltd., Wm. Edelston & Company Ltd., John Emsley

& Company Ltd., G. Garnett & Sons Ltd., Walter Gledhill & Sons Ltd., M. Gothheil & Son Ltd., John Halliday & Sons Ltd., D. Hamilton & Company Ltd., James Hare Ltd., A. & S. Henry & Company Ltd., Arthur Hentzen (1938) Ltd., G. R. Herron & Son Ltd., C. & J. Hirst & Sons Ltd., Joseph Hoyle & Son Ltd., George Ingham (Topmakers) Ltd., Kaye & Stewart Ltd., Kessler & Company Ltd., John Knox of Silsden, Lister & Company (Knitting Wools) Ltd., D. & H. Mallalieu Ltd., Marshall, Kaye & Marshall Ltd., Rowland Mitchell & Company Ltd., James Macdonald Ltd., Morton Bros. Ltd., Parkland Manufacturing Company Ltd., S. H. Rawnsley Ltd., H. Rhodes & Bros. Ltd., Rycroft Bros. Ltd., Shaw Bros. Ltd., Shires & Sons Ltd., Standeven & Company Ltd., Stroud, Riley & Company Ltd., C. F. Taylor (Golden Eagle) Ltd., Taylor Shackleton & Company Ltd., Charles Walton Ellis & Company, James Watkinson & sons Ltd., W. & J. Whitehead (Laisterdyke) Ltd., Wilson & Glenny Ltd., W. E. Yates, Ltd.

Jewellery

The jewellery section of the 1950 Canadian International Trade Fair will provide many new and unusual items, judging by the descriptive material supplied by some of the firms that have already booked their space. The British Jewellery and Silverware Council will have a large composite exhibit in which the latest products of some 100 firms will be displayed for the benefit of the visiting business men.

Although this exhibit will have a bewildering array of the craftman's work, firms from other countries will have many unique and different pieces of jewellery to intrigue the buyer.

The Dutch have taken space to exhibit diamonds, diamond cutting equipment, buttons, imitation pearls and other jewellery.

French costume jewellery will be offered, along with novelty items of all kinds, silver tea services, desk sets, etc.

Precious stones from India will be displayed, along with examples of Indian handicrafts and general Indian jewellery inventiveness.

A Spanish jewellery firm is making its initial bow at the Trade Fair and advises that it will offer buyers silver plate, table services, synthetic diamonds and pearls, artificial jewellery, all to be shown in a specially constructed booth which will be decorated with the signs of the Zodiac picked out in diamonds and pearls. All the Spanish displays are being designed and built in Spain.

A United States firm making costume and fashion jewellery qualified its application for exhibit space at the coming fair with a note to the effect that its participation in the 1949 Trade Fair was so successful that it could not afford to remain away from the fair.

Canada's exhibits in this class run chiefly, at this time, to antique silver and china in the English style.

A couple of Australian jewellery firms have taken space for their products, although details are lacking at this time except that costume jewellery will be exhibited.

The British composite exhibit will contain items such as the "tailored" ring which is hinged to allow easy passage over the knuckle and then locking to prevent slipping around, hand-made, diamond-studded jewellery, period silverware such as Queen Anne and Georgian, as well as new styles tentatively called George V or George VI, silver cocktail sets, including corkscrew, bottle opener, handled measurer, funnel and mixing spoon, etc.

The children have not been forgotten by the silverware designers, and some of the items they will have on display for them will include silver beakers especially balanced to prevent tipping, with the handles well out from the sides for support by smaller fingers, silver cutlery designed specially to fit the needs of children, silver porringers that are actually designed to hold porridge. Special efforts have been made in the decoration of these children's items.

The firm that designed the prize-winning lipstick case in a recent British design competition will have samples on hand at the coming fair. The case is hand-made in gold, and while no larger than an ordinary lipstick case has an automatic pop-up mirror. The same firm will have a variety of hand-made compacts in gold decorated in engine-turned designs. For the masculine trade it is featuring solid gold cuff links in the form of twisted wire knots, tubular links, round, square and rectangular patterns. Cigarette cases of gold in many designs will also be exhibited.

Another leading firm of London jewellers has designed gold charms of unusual nature such as an abacus with movable pearl counting beads, a windmill whose sails actually move, a garden gate that swings on its hinges, a lawn roller, scissors and mousetrap.

In the really expensive class are items such as the platinum and diamond "shell" earclips, brooches with "leaves" of sapphires, rubies and pearls gathered together by a "ribbon" of diamonds.

The sporting male will be beguiled with stick pins, tie chains and clips decorated with solid gold reproductions of dogs, birds, fox and horse heads with ruby eyes. They do the same sort of thing in riding crops, gold clubs and oars.

They do not give any clues concerning a "secret" line of powder boxes, cigarette cases, fashion brooches, watch bracelets, charms, etc.

An entirely new type of costume jewellery will be unveiled at the Trade Fair by a young firm of London jewellers. It is china ornaments worked into brooches, all individually modelled and fired. The chief feature of this new use of china is the brilliant and authentic colouring achieved after much experimentation. The first models used were Henry VIII, Queen Elizabeth, The Victoria Lady, The Bagpiper, Drummer, Hunting Dog, Huntsmen and Courting Couple. The clothes and habiliments of the figures are authentic and hand-painted in a way that allows the china itself to subtly influence the result.

The Jablonec imitation jewellery and glassware will again be exhibited in profusion and variety.

The following is a list of the companies which will be exhibiting: Bijouchic Ltd., Edwar Barnard & Sons Ltd., Birmingham Associated Chain Company Ltd., S. Blankensee & Son Ltd., Bloxidge Bros. Ltd., Brush Company Ltd., H. A. Byworth & Company, Carr Brothers Ltd., Chalmers Bros. Ltd., James Cloud & Company Ltd., Cropp and Farr Ltd., A. A. Crosbee & Sons Ltd., Czechoslovak Glass Export Co., Ltd., The David Manufacturing Company Ltd., Elmounts, Gaton Glass Company Ltd., Gem Palace Jewellers, Louis Girod et Cie, Ivor Gordon Ltd., Goldwear Ltd., Happe Products Ltd., Heywood & Company Ltd., A. Hill & Company (Birmingham) Ltd., India Trading Company, Jarrett, Rainsford & Laughton Ltd., Jewellery & Silverware Council, Harold A. Lazarus, Leibson & Shindler, Leslie & Yospa Ltd., F. H. Lucas Ltd., Maylin (Jewellers) Ltd., Wm. Manton Ltd., John McTimoney, G. Music & Sons Ltd., Payton, Pepper & Sons Ltd., H. & H. Pearson & Company, Robert Pringle & Sons (London) Ltd., Ronay, Studios, Art Potters, D. Shackman & Sons, E. Silver & Company, Silvercraft Ltd., D. H. Simpson & Company, Sturges, Bladon &

Middleton, Trifari, Krussman & Fishel Inc., John Turton & Company Ltd., C. J. Vander Ltd., Vicam, Vogue Vanities Ltd., Stanley George Ward, K. Weiss Ltd., S. Zack, Spanish Canadian Trade.

The British Jewellery and Silver Council forwarded the following names of member firms who will participate in the jewellery trade classification at the Trade Fair: B. H. Britton & Sons Ltd., H. G. Collins & Company, Davenports, Joseph Fray Ltd., Charles Green & Son Ltd., M. P. Greengross, Roy C. King, N. Kayman Ltd., Lister & Wright Ltd., Lawson, Ward & Gammage Ltd., Martins Products Ltd., Lewis Rose & Company Ltd., S. J. Rose & Sons, S. Stellman, Stuart & Perkins Ltd., Tvyon Ltd., The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths.

Footwear, Leather Goods, Travelling Requisities, Leather Substitutes

The merchandise to be exhibited in this category will, as usual, be composed largely of new and different types of leather makers' production.

Spanish leather products will be on sale for the first time at the Trade Fair, both mass-produced articles and elaborate hand-tooled articles. The products will include: leather upholstery, bill folds, wallets, desk sets, briefcases, game sets, handbags, jewel boxes, luggage, sewing baskets and travelling kits.

An Australian manufacturer of polishes and leather preservatives has reserved space for the first time to show his products.

Canadian leather products to be exhibited include both made-up articles of leather, such as bags, trunks, cases, straps, etc., and prepared leathers such as suede, calf, fully-chromed calf boot and shoe uppers, chamois, and so forth. There will also be a line of plastic bags in crocodile and snake skins.

Tentative space has been reserved on behalf of Rench makers of leather goods and footwear. Advance information on what they intend to offer indicates that they will feature such articles as bill folds, wallets, leather-bound canes, belts, straps, gloves, travelling requisites, brief cases, attaché cases, game kits, riding boots, harness, etc.

The Italian leather manufacturing industry will present a well-rounded picture of that country's leather products, including tooled leather book coverings, desk sets, footwear, of both calf and nylon, belts, gloves, and regional handicrafts.

The Czech and Yugoslav leather products will feature, aside from their mass-produced articles, typical Slavic handicraft products. The Czechs will exhibit a wide variety of gloves, leather and rubber footwear, and so forth.

Following are the companies who have reserved space in this group: Centroprom, David Leather Company Ltd., Exico Co. Ltd., Helture Trading Corp. (Canada), The Kiwi Polish Company Pty. Ltd., Loewe S. A.

Chemicals, Radium

The bulk of the products to be shown in the chemicals group at the Trade Fair this year will be, as usual, those of Canadian firms, although German chemicals, both industrial and those used in food processing, will be exhibited here for the first time.

The Yugoslav chemicals industry has taken space to offer its export chemicals through a government trading agency, Hempro.

The range of products being shown by Canadian firms is wide and covers such items as acids; adhesives; anti-freezes; small arms ammunition; cartridge and shot shell components; automobile radiator cleaners and corrosive preventitives; blasting supplies; tooth brushes; magnesium

chloride calcium; various types of cements; heavy chemicals; car cleaners; plastic combs; insecticides and fungicides; household enamels; explosives; fertilizers; finishes for automotive, industrial, marine, railway and structural steel purposes; fishing leaders; motorists' and railway flares; plastic handles of various kinds; lacquers; thinners; metal protectives; mineral supplements for livestock; nylon monofilaments, paints that are anti-corrosive, damp proof, fire retardant, gold and aluminum, for the house, auto tires, etc.; plastic film; plastic moulding components; plastic wood; moulded and extruded plastics; auto polish; putty; pyrotechnics; paint and varnish remover; household and farm salt; shellac; railway fusees and track torpedoes; solvents; spraying and dusting materials for trees and plants; wood and shingle stains; badminton and tennis racquet strings; superphosphates; varnishes of various types including acid and alkali resisting, air drying, auto, boat, carriage, implement, marine, railway, woodwork furnishing, house, baking, insulating, linoleum, print and litho, spar, and stove pipe; auto wax; white lead; and so forth.

Following are the companies who have taken space in this group (Note: firms in other groups have similar items on exhibit): Canadian Industries Ltd., European Industrial Products Ltd., Hempro, Shawinigan Chemicals.

Drugs and Drug Sundries and Smokers' Accessories

This section, as in former years, is a small one, as the merchandise of the modern North American drug store is to be found in all but a very few of the 20 different trade categories into which the products exhibited at the Trade Fair are divided.

A French firm making cosmetics and lipstick, LeRouge Baiser, has taken space, through its Canadian representative, Arga Specialties Reg'd.

Denman Products (Canada) Ltd. are showing a line of hair brushes with detachable rubber cushions, classified as cosmetic, hair and toilet.

(For other articles commonly associated with Drug Sundries see trade categories such as: Jewellery; Textiles Accessories; Chemicals; Recreational Products and so forth.)

Macdonald Tobacco Company of Canada will exhibit cigarettes, cigarette tobacco, pipe and chewing tobacco. The Netherlands are bringing a line of cigars and cigar cutters. Balkan tobaccos, pipes, cigarette and cigar holders, etc., will be displayed again by the Yugoslavs, while Spanish cigars and cigar cases, etc., will be on show for the first time.

A firm of Turkish cigarette and tobacco makers is currently negotiating for exhibit space and, for the first time at the fair, a line of Australian drug sundries will be on display.

The following are the firms that have taken space in this particular group: Arga Specialties Reg'd., Centroprom, Denman Products (Canada) Ltd., Macdonald Tobacco Company Ltd., Smit Ten Hove, S. A. Brush Company Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade, Ligna Company Ltd.

Recreational Products and Equipment

The buyers of toys, dolls and cycles will find an interesting assortment of these products awaiting them at the 1950 Trade Fair. The Belgian firm of Donnay Sporting Goods, that was reported last year as selling thousands of hockey sticks to Canadian organizations, has reserved space again and will be selling badminton rackets, ping pong balls and bats, hockey sticks, skis, sporting goods of all kinds. Another Belgian firm, Ajax Cycles, will exhibit a variety of bicycles and accessories, along with Lion Rapide, also of Belgium, which will have motorcycles for sale.

Reliable Toys Company Ltd. of Canada advises that it will offer a variety of baby feeding sets, dolls, infants' plastic novelties, plastic kitchenware, toys, moulded plastics, tableware and other types of toys. Lines Bros. (Canada) Ltd. will have a variety of recreational products on hand including: bicycles, tricycles, pedal autos, boats, dolls, doll carriages, baby carriages and convertibles, mechanical toys, nursery furniture, teddy bears, coaster wagons, sleighs, kiddy cars and wheel barrows.

The J. T. Prince Engineering Company Ltd. of England is to have a full range of doll carriages, prams, gadabouts, scooters and toys. Chad Valley Company, also of England, is again exhibiting an array of dolls, games, leather goods and toys of the kind that were so well received last year.

For the first time, Spanish dolls, toys and bicycles will be exhibited.

In this category the Italian exhibitors will display revolvers, pistols, small arms and motors for motorcycles.

Following is the list of the firms who have so far taken space in this section: Ajax Cycles, The Chad Valley Company Ltd., Donnay Sporting Goods, Lines Bros. (Canada) Ltd., Lion Rapide, J. T. Prince Engineering Company Ltd., Reliable Toy Company Ltd., Ligna Co. Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade.

Food Products and Produce

Businessmen attending the 1950 Trade Fair primarily to check on what's new in food, will have a wide variety of products, from 16 countries, to compare.

Advice from Australia is to the effect that samples of that country's food produce industry will be well represented in the form of: dried currants, sultanas, lexias, apricots, pears, peaches and mixed fruits, as well as canned fruits such as pineapple, bananas, pawpaws and tropical fruit salad, canned tomato juice and tomato puree. The country's wine-growing industry will be offering sparkling port, sherry, white port, burgundy, claret, riesling, hock and brandy, along with many brands of liqueurs.

Australian canned vegetables to be exhibited will include stringless beans, celery hearts, celery sticks, cauliflower, corn, peas, tomatoes, etc., while a line of jams will be shown such as apricot, marmalade, quince, quince jelly, melon, peach, plum, etc.

The Canadian representation in this group will be the largest national showing, including such special products of the meat packing and processing industry as bones, glue, fertilizer, sausage casings. There will be all kinds of canned fruits and vegetables, soaps, tallow, butter, cheese, mineral supplement for cattle, poultry, etc., cooking and salad oil, cotton seed, peanut and other oils, neatsfoot oil, oleo oil, oleo stock, meats of every description in every type of preparation and container.

The largest macaroni manufacturers and exporters in the British Empire, Catelli, has again reserved space for the third successive year to exhibit its products, macaroni, spagetti, vermicelli, noodles, in bulk and packaged, oven-baked pork and beans, in tomato sauce or molasses, meat, tomato sauce and so forth.

The alcoholic beverage industry of Canada will again be comprehensively represented with samples of sherry, champagne, vermouth, ale, beer, lager, stout, brandy, gin, liqueurs, rum, rye, whisky, domestic "Scotch type", burgundy, port, all tastefully displayed.

The candy and chocolate manufacturing industry will be represented through made-up confections such as bars, etc., as well as through samples of chocolate coating, cocoa, ice cream, cracker jack, marshmallow and other confectionery.

Electric and hand-operated food processing machines of all kinds will be exhibited including coffee mills, dish-washing machines, depositing machines, electric ovens and mixers, french fry cutters, flour and meat kneading machines, vegetable paring machines, meat choppers, pie case moulding and lidding machines, sausage-filling machines and a host of other equipment.

Another Canadian firm engaged in the import-export business has taken space to offer samples of English biscuits, desiccated cocoanut, ginger, Arabic gum, molasses, essential oils, fruit pulp, fruit peel in brine.

In addition there will be several co-operative industry displays from different Canadian provinces where agricultural produce is a keystone of the economy.

The Czech food export agency has booked space to exhibit fruit spices, canned fruits, biscuits, chocolate, coffee substitute and alcoholic beverages.

The Hope and Anchor breweries and Castletown Brewery of England and the Isle of Man have again taken space to exhibit their Oyster stout, Old English ale, golden mead ale, etc.

The Italian food processing equipment industry and food products industry has taken considerable space to exhibit liqueurs, vermouth, wines, candies and sweets, vegetable oils, olives, nougats, cheese, dried and preserved fruits, tomatoes, anchovies, cocoa, coffee machinery, confectionery machinery, other food processing machinery, wine-making and distillery plants.

From Jamaica a firm is bringing samples of guava cheese and jelly, pimento, preserves of various types and stewed guava.

The Portuguese beverage firm that has been exhibiting in this trade group ever since the first Trade Fair will again be showing its brandies, champagne, liqueurs, sherries, vermouths and other wines. It will be joined this year by a fish processing firm from that country that will exhibit among other things, anchovies, antipasto, sardines and tuna fish.

Scotland will be well represented by its most famous product—Scotch whisky—with no less than six famous distillers' products to be offered through a Canadian subsidiary.

The South African Winegrowers will again offer samples of their brandies, liqueurs, sherries, wines and vermouths, as they have done since 1948.

Spain for the first time will make a direct approach to Canadian buyers at the 1950 Trade Fair and has reserved space in this trade group to show what it has for export in wines, sherries, canned vegetables and fish, candies, condiments, dried fruits, preserved fruits, nuts, etc.

The United States industry will be directly represented for the first time at the fair this year with a display of ale, beer, brewers' grains and yeast, malt, etc.

The Yugoslav food products will probably feature native delicacies, spices and condiments plus the country's wines, brandies and other alcoholic beverages.

Following is a list of firms whose products will be exhibited in this group, either directly or through Canadian agents: Australian Wine Board, Agroprodukt, Budweiser, Anheuser-Busch Inc., Bright's Wine Ltd., C. & E. Baitz, Bulloch, Lade & Company Ltd., James Buchanan & Company Ltd., Canadian Breweries Ltd., Catelli Food Products Ltd., Canada Packers Ltd., Castletown Brewery, Carle & Montanari, Carnieri Teodoro, Committee of Direction of Fruit Marketing, Co-Operative Winegrowers Association of South Africa Ltd., Commonwealth Dried Fruits Control Board, Cointreau, W. Davson & Company Ltd., Dawes Black Horse Brewery, John Dewar & Sons Ltd., Diego Ralli-Ditta Scala, Distillers

Company of Canada Ltd., Drew-Brown Ltd., Etablissements du Cognac Godet, Ferrari & Gugenheim, Frontenac Breweries, Ltd., Fratelli Polli, L. H. Farguarson, W. & A. Gilbey Ltd., Gonzalez Byass & Company Ltd., Gooderham & Worts Ltd., Haig & Haig Ltd., Hedlund's Ltd., Hiram Walker & Sons Ltd., Hope and Anchor Breweries Ltd., I.T.M.A., Instituto Portugues de Conservas de Peixe, John Labatt Ltd., Junta Nacional do Vinho, Nath'l Johnston & Fils, Koospol, Laurentide Dairy Products Ltd., Leeton Co-Operative Cannery Ltd., Lanson Pere & Fils, La Carimali, Walter M. Lowney Company Ltd., Martinez Vernetti, Marsalla, D. & E. McCallum Ltd., McVitie & Price Ltd., J. McGuiness & Co. Ltd., S. A. Martini Rossi, Martin Doorly & Company Ltd., Myers Rum Company Ltd., Ottavio Riccadonna, Portici, Polemghi Lombardi, Peerless & Ericsson (Canada) Ltd., D. M. Radicioni, W. A. Ross & Brother, Seagram-Calvert, J. M. Schneider Ltd., B. Seppelt & Sons Ltd., Trade and Marketing Services Saskatchewan, United Distillers Ltd., John Walker & Sons Ltd., White Horse Distillers Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade.

Medical and Hospital Supplies, Scientific and Optical Instruments

Anyone having anything to do with scientific instruments, apparatus or equipment, photographic equipment and accessories, optical, laboratory, hospital, industrial equipment, will find the 1950 Trade Fair a veritable paradise. The scientific instrument makers of Britain alone will have on hand a bewildering array of their latest and finest equipment, at prices they feel will be extremely attractive. Attractive as this large array of scientific apparatus from the United Kingdom is, it will be augmented by similar products from Australia, Canada, Switzerland and the United States.

The Australian contribution, through Signa Instruments, will include binoculars, cameras, optical instruments and lenses, scientific sports equipment and theatre glasses.

Beaconing Optical and Precision Materials Company Ltd., of Canada, will have bacteriological equipment, balances and weights, binoculars, centrifuges, control equipment, electronic devices, floodlight projectors, hospital equipment of all kinds, laboratory equipment and apparatus, surgical, shadowless luminaires, optical measuring instruments, microfilming equipment, microscopes, plastic moulds, refractometers, slide rules and spectacle frames.

The Sharpe Instrument Company will show barographs, barometers, binoculars, compasses, drawing, engineering, geophysical, meteorological, optical and surveying instruments, letter guides, levels, magnetometers, microscopes, spectroscopes, seismographs, theodolites, thermographs, wind gauges and thermometers.

Forway Industries (Canada) Ltd. will exhibit an assortment of fine motion picture equipment and photographic equipment and materials.

Details of the Swiss firms' products are not available at this time.

The Sperry Gyroscope Company of the United States will exhibit aircraft instruments of all kinds, aircraft engine analysers, marine compasses, marine radar, Loran, marine steering systems, microwave measuring and testing equipment, pointolite lamps, micro-projection apparatus, pocket aplanatic magnifiers, micrometer eyepieces, stage micrometers, eyepieces, objectives and accessories for microscopes, microscopes described as binocular, Brinell, measuring, dissecting, metallurgical, reading school, stereoscope, student and surface, optical benches, phase contrast accessories, spectroscopes, etc.

For the photographic trade there will be equipment such as spectroscopes, cameras, binoculars, chemicals and products, films, lenses, papers, plates, shutters, sensitized materials and cinematograph projectors.

Electrical instruments and gauges will include accelerometers, electrical Wheatstone, Kelvin bridges, cardiographs, draught gauges, electrical measuring instruments for a.c. and d.c., electronic instruments, fluxmeters, galvanometers, meteorological instruments, ray track apparatus, vacuo-junctions.

The list appears to be endless and perhaps the simplest description of the products to be found in this trade category is that anything described as a "scientific or optical" instrument, equipment or apparatus, will be found at this year's Trade Fair, plus a complete range of hospital and operating equipment.

Those interested in these products will find that, in addition to those firms solely concerned in manufacturing this type of equipment, there are numerous firms with exhibits in the large composite exhibit of the British Tool, Machine Tool, and Scientific Instrument section who have products of this nature.

Located in that composite exhibit will be found surveying, scientific and drawing office instruments and equipment, navigational and thermometrical instruments, optical dividing heads, optical jig borers, alignment telescopes and targets, angle dekkers, angle gauge levels, circular division testers, clinometers, interferometers, optical measuring machines, industrial microscopes, optical flats, profile projectors, toolmakers' microscopes, horizontal and vertical omtimeter, rotary projection table, electrical furnaces, ovens, muffles, salt baths and kilns for all heat-treatment purposes, for both industrial and laboratory purposes, annealing, batch type, brazing, carburizing, normalizing, continuous and cyanide bath furnaces, electrode salt baths, solder bolt heaters.

Ophthalmic instruments and equipment to be exhibited will include cheiroscope, diploscope, operating lamp, ophthalmoscope, orthoptic apparatus, perimeter-simple, perimeter-projection, retinoscope, slit lamps, hand and corneal and artificial human eyes of plastic (Acrylic).

Testing apparatus will include acidity meters, balances, electrolytic analysis apparatus, for use in testing dairy products, fats, oils and waxes, gas analysis apparatus, humidity test cabinets, incubators, standard glass joints, leather-testing equipment, manometers, paint-testing gear, respiration testing apparatus, electric sandbaths, laboratory gas and water glass taps and cocks and a line of zoology apparatus.

Research apparatus will include bullseye condensers, cathetometers, dark ground apparatus, dissecting lenses, Greenough microscope, epidiascopes, low voltage, intense high frequency tubes, etc. The United Kingdom Sperry Company is exhibiting also in the British Tool, Machine Tool and Scientific Instrument composite group that has taken some 35,000 square feet of exhibit space in the Automotive building.

The United Kingdom firms who are exhibiting in this trade category include Keeler Optical Products Ltd., who will exhibit an operating auriscope, bjerrum screen, diathermy units, diagnostic sets, dioptrescope, operating hand lamp, loupes, ophtholmic instruments including ophthalmoscopes, scotometer screens and scotometers.

A British firm specializing in surgical instruments and equipment, hospital furniture and equipment is bringing an array of anaesthetic and oxygen apparatus, forceps, catgut, fracture instruments, gynaecological instruments, sterilizers, scalpels, scissors, medical irrigation equipment, midwifery instruments, intravenous infusion apparatus and so on.

Another firm specializing in the manufacture of plastic artificial eyes is bringing an assortment of samples to the fair.

The following firms have reserved space for the display of this type of merchandise: Airmed Limited, Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Allen West

& Company Ltd., Allied Instrument Manufacturers Ltd., George H. Alexander Machinery Ltd., Ambrose Shardlow & Company Ltd., J. E. Baty & Company Ltd., Baird & Taylor (London) Ltd., C. Baker (of Holborn) Ltd., Barnet Ensign Ross Ltd., Beaconing Optical & Precision Materials Company Ltd., Coventry Gauge & Tool Company Ltd., Cambridge Instrument Company Ltd., W. Edwards & Company (London) Ltd., Electrothermal Engineering Ltd., Everett Edgcumbe & Company Ltd., Forway Industries (Canada) Ltd., Hilger & Watts Ltd., Hoskin Scientific Company, Keeler Optical Products Ltd., Kelvin & Hughes (Industrial) Ltd., George Kent Ltd., Moore & Wright (Sheffield) Ltd., Newall Engineering Company Ltd., L. Oertling Ltd., The R. B. Pullin Group, Richard Lloyd Ltd., W. H. Shakespeare & Sons Ltd., Sigma Instruments, Scientific Export (Great Britain) Ltd., The Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain Ltd., Sharpe Instrument Company, Southern Instruments Ltd., The Sperry Corporation, The Sperry Gyroscope Company Ltd., James Swift & Son Ltd., Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., Townson & Mercer Ltd., Unicam Instruments (Cambridge) Ltd., S. A. Viking, W. Watson & Sons Ltd., Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd., Wray (Optical Works) Ltd., G. H. Zeal Ltd.

Smallwares, Hardware

Hardware retailers, buyers, and others interested in merchandise of this nature will find the selection at the 1950 Trade Fair to their liking. There are some newcomers making their first appearance with new and different products, including three German firms exhibiting cutlery, small tools, etc.

An Australian firm whose products will be seen at the Trade Fair for the first time will offer hand, breast and bench drills, incorporating two-speed gears in some models. The same firm has a line of ratchet braces with different types of jaws, drop forged, with plated finish, lightweight plasterers' trowels, stripping knives for carpentry, grindstone, incorporating aircraft-quality aluminum bearings to give lifetime service, metal marking gauges of various types and designs, engineers' table vises, cramp heads, padlocks, spring hinges, door handles, ventilators of stainless steel for cupboards, stripping and brackets, brass till locks, cupboard hinges, electric lawn-mowers, etc.

Another Australian company is bringing a selection of all kinds of hand tools, brushes, etc.

The majority of the firms in this section are Canadian, although those businessmen interested in this line of goods will find a great many similar articles exhibited in the huge composite exhibit of the British Tool, Machine Tool Industry.

Reservations have been completed at this time to show Canadian-made brushes, artists' both fibre and hair, kalsomine and whitewash, paint and varnish, sash, shaving, signpainters' and wall, sash tools, cutlery, tools of many types, lawn mowers, cutlery, aluminum containers, aluminum ware, foil-printed, embossed, coloured and plain-kitchenware, fabricated aluminum, planking, drawing and forming dies, metal stampings, and novelties, sporting goods, latex cups, axes, bars, forks, garden tools, hoes, mattocks, picks, rakes, saws, scythes, shovels, automobile repair kits, hammers for carpenters, blacksmiths and machinists, nail pullers, pliers for electricians, mechanics and slip-joint pliers, garden and pruning shears, tinsmith's snips, double headed and pipe wrenches, also cutlery, industrial leather knives, linoleum cutters, putty knives, shoe knives, stainless steel items, stainless steel knives and forks, knives of various types such as serrated-edged bread knives, butchers knives, fruit and oyster knives, and so forth.

An American firm is making its initial appearance with an assortment of diesinkers' chisels, countersinkers, inside and outside deburring tools, rotary files, Swiss precision files, gravers, diesinkers, silversmiths' and diesmakers' rifflers, and various deburring tools.

The majority of the United Kingdom products that fall into this classification will be found in the machine tool composite exhibit and include such items as expanding hand reamers, engineers' small tools, gauges, fixtures of various sorts, hand drills, spanners, grinding and cutting tools, calipers, electric and pneumatic portable power tools, diamond stone saws, chucks, anti-rust greases and solutions, cleaning compounds, cutting oils, de-greasing crystals, de-watering oil, metal-cutting oil, soluble oils, rust preventives, chisels, files, hammers, manicure goods, precision files, shovels, axes, billhooks, brushing hooks, can bills, cleavers, edge tools, hatchets, field and plantation hoes, spades, hacksaw blades, and hacksaws, pneumatic tool chisels, lathe tools, band saws, adjustable wrenches, pipe cutters, carpenters' cramps, sheet metal cutters, planes, chain pipe wrenches, bench vises, pipe wrenches, woodworkers' vises and combination wrenches, rakes, scythes, hedge and pruning shears, plastering tools, woodboring tools, bevels, brick bolsters, cold chisels, electricians' chisels, garden cultivators, dibblers, hay forks, manure forks, potato forks, weed forks, digging forks, carpenters' gauges, gouges, gimlets, mallets and squares, daisy grubbers, grass plot knives, Dutch hoes, draw hoes, field hoes, Paxton hoes, reaping hooks, weed hooks, grass hooks, pincers, pliers, sheep shears, stainless garden trowels, oil cans, steel plumb bobs, plumbers' blow lamps, protractors, punches, scrapers, ratchet screwdrivers, spiral screwdrivers, soldering irons, straight edges, wall drills, tap wrenches, toolmakers' clamps, dividers, rasps, broaches, deburring tools, glass cutters, tool cabinets, bench grinders, saw sharpening machines, electric and hand tools, sanding machines and a host of other items.

The following companies will be exhibiting in this category: H. V. Armstrong, John Bedford & Sons Ltd., B.S.A. Tools Ltd., Arthur Balfour & Company Ltd., Brooke Tool Manufacturing Company Ltd., Chas. Bayness Ltd., J. Beardshaw & Son Ltd., B.I.P. Tools Ltd., Birmingham Tool & Gauge Company Ltd., British Machine Tools (Export) Ltd., British Engineers Small Tools & Equipment Company Ltd., B.S.A. Tools Group, Benrath Machine Tools Ltd., Beaver Brush Company Ltd., Bonsa Werk, Richard W. Carr & Company Ltd., Christopher Leng & Sons Ltd., Carter Screw & Engineering Company, Carbometals Ltd., Coventry Gauge & Tool Company, Darwins Ltd., Desoutter Brothers Ltd., Easterbrook, Allcard & Company Ltd., Engineering Products, Edward Elwell Ltd., English Steel Corporation Ltd., B. Elliott & Company Ltd., Engineering Tool & Forgings Ltd., Fairhome Distributors Ltd., Ferrostatics Ltd., Fletcher Miller Ltd., Gay's (Hampton) Ltd., Grey & Rushton (Precision Tools) Ltd., The Gauge & Tool Makers' Association of Great Britain, Grobet File Company of America Inc., Hall & Pickles Ltd., Hack Saws Ltd., Hard Metal Tools Ltd., Harper & Schofield Ltd., Hudson Export Company Pty. Ltd., Interwood Ltd., Jigs Letchworth, Kos-I-Noor Ltd., Lenchs (Birmingham) Ltd., Leytonstone Jig & Tool Company Ltd., Marsh Bros. & Company Ltd., Metalite Company Ltd., Moore & Wright (Sheffield) Ltd., Nash Tyzack Industries Ltd., Jas. Neill & Company (Sheffield) Ltd., Offen & Company Ltd., J. W. & H. Platt Ltd., Precision Grinding Ltd., Raoul Lassonde, Wm. Ridgeway & Sons Ltd., The S. A. Brush Company Ltd., Sanderson Bros. and Newbould Ltd., The Stalker Drill Works Ltd., Joseph Thompson (Sheffield) Ltd., Taylor & Jones Ltd., Welland Vale Manufacturing Company Ltd., Harry P. Will, Ward & Payne Ltd., Wm. Ward & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd., Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., S. C. Wickman Ltd.

Automotive Equipment, Rubber and Petroleum Products, Parts and Accessories

Those attending the 1950 Trade Fair will find a much greater selection of merchandise than in former years. Everything from mechanics' hand tools and garage fittings and installations to the automobiles themselves.

Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, the United States and England will be represented in this group with products manufactured in these countries.

Truck, trailer and automobile axles are being shown by one parts and accessories firm, along with bumpers for automobiles and trucks, extruded plastics, moulded plastics, fabricated plastics, brass, copper, nickel, zinc, cadmium and chromium platers, car and truck springs. There will be mechanics' hammers, pliers, gear and wheel pullers, punches and chisels, car wrenches, gravel hoppers, cable pole trailers, heavy duty, semi-dump trailers, logging semi-trailers, low bed, machinery hauling trailers, transport semi-trailers, utility bodies, winches and accessories.

In the rubber lines there will be exhibited composition battery containers, hard rubber battery containers, soft rubber, extruded door gaskets, plastic handles and knobs, plastic radio cabinets, moulded rubber parts, rubber refrigerator parts, washing machine agitators, extruded and moulded weatherstrip.

Another firm is bringing valve guides, fly wheel ring gears, valve grinders and refacers, battery chargers, vacuum door openers for buses, flexible fuel lines, hydraulic brake assemblies and spare parts, cylinder sleeves, piston pins, pistons, automotive friction materials, fire extinguishers, heaters, lamps, licence holders, mirrors, transmission gears, safety glass and mirrors.

Other items of interest in this category include moulds for plastics and rubber, anti-rust greases, anti-rust solutions, cutting oils, degreasing crystals, dewatering oils, rust preventive, bottle and short lift jacks and axle box boring machinery.

One firm is bringing a range of equipment under a comprehensive heading of "automobile garage equipment" including portable electric drills and blowers, flexible shaft grinding, filing and polishing machines, electric portable sanders, screwdrivers, hammers and valve seat grinding kits.

In addition, there will be numerous other new and different products on exhibition in trade groups containing products of allied industries.

Following is a list of the companies exhibiting: The Austin Motor Company Limited, Desmo Limited, Exico Company Ltd., Fletcher Miller Limited, Gray-Bonney Tool Company Ltd., Gandy Ltd., Joseph Stokes Rubber Company Ltd., Kovo Ltd., London and Scandinavian Metallurgical Company Ltd., Ontario Steel Products Ltd., "Plastools" & Company, Perfect Die Sinking Company, George Richards & Company Ltd., Repco Limited, Resco Limited (Imports Division), Shatterproof Glass Corporation, U.S.A., The Steel Nut and Joseph Hampton Ltd., Truch Engineering Ltd., Turner Brothers (Birmingham) Ltd., Wolf Electric Tools Ltd.

Marine and Aviation Equipment and Supplies

Merchandise in this classification will be infinitely more varied and plentiful this year than in the past, with many firms from the United States, Canada, Australia and United Kingdom bringing their latest and best products.

An Australian firm will be selling high-pressure hoses and fittings for use in aircraft, as well as aircraft control cables. Fuel injection equipment and components will be exhibited by a United States firm that will also

have on display battery and magneto ignition devices. There are no details available at the time of writing on the products to be exhibited by the Canadian firm.

The British firms have a considerable variety of articles for both aviation and marine purposes, including oil engines for both marine and road transportation. Various types of speedometers, speed indicators and tachometers will be shown along with a great array of other types of registering and tabulating instruments.

There will be many different types of electrical products including electrical heating devices, testing equipment, navigational calculators, aeronautical instruments, geophysical instruments, meteorological instruments, automatic pilots, flight instruments, gyrosyn compasses, marine navigational instruments, radar.

A British firm specializing in marine engines will have on exhibit a twin-cylinder, horizontally-opposed, 4-stroke, side-valve, petrol engine with reversible propeller. A Swedish firm that is exhibiting for the first time will exhibit a line of electric pumps, valves and fittings for use with marine engines. An American firm will exhibit a line of aircraft engine components and accessories and aviation radio equipment.

The following is a list of the companies which will have exhibits: Armaturfabrick, A.B. Fore, Associated Equipment Company Ltd., Auto Diesels Ltd., Ballantine Laboratories Inc., Bendix Aviation, Cambridge Instrument Company Ltd., B. & F. Carter & Company Ltd., Corporation (Scintilla Magneto Division), Electrothermal Engineering Ltd., Hilger & Watts Ltd., Lawrence & Newell Ltd., The R. B. Pullin Company Ltd., Repco Ltd., The Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain Ltd., The Sperry Gyroscope Company Ltd., The Sperry Gyroscope Corporation Inc., James Swift & Sons Ltd.

Farm Implements and Equipment

The 1950 Trade Fair will provide a more representative selection of the world's agricultural equipment and implement production than in previous years.

Aside from the great variety of products to be exhibited by some 15 British firms, leading Australian, Canadian and Belgian firms have also taken space to exhibit and demonstrate their products.

The Australian exhibit will feature poultry farming equipment, such as hatchery equipment, incubators, brooders and so forth. Milking appliances and other dairy farming equipment from Belgium will be on show along with similar equipment from Canada, such as barn equipment, well pumps, windmills, and stable fixtures, harvesting and other equipment for large scale farming purposes.

The United Kingdom catalogue of equipment is large and includes adjustable grain graders, thresher screens, combine harvester screens, grinding mills, combination grinding, crushing and rolling mills, single track, self-cleaning tractors, crawler tractors for horticultural purposes, a four-wheeled, light tractor with a variety of attachments for discing, ploughing, ridging, cultivating, rolling, hauling, etc., lawn mowers, electric trucks, cultivators, delivery rakes and swath turners, rotary hoes, flexible harrows, seeders, aerators or rejuvenators for pasture land, insecticide powder dusters, and sprayers, angle dozers, cutter bars, trailers, milking machines, cow stalls, drinking bowls, and other dairy equipment. A new type of wheel that prevents spin on pneumatic-tired tractors will be exhibited.

The companies who have reserved space at this time are: Wm. Aitkenead Ltd., Appleby & Company, Beatty Bros. Ltd., S. Corbett & Son, Stanley B. Gamble Pty., Ltd., Garner Mobile Equipment Ltd., Gascoignes,

Reading, Invicta Electrodes Ltd., Light Travel Ltd., Martin's Cultivator Co. Ltd., Massey Harris Company Ltd., Melotte S.A., Ecremeuses, W. N. Nicholson & Sons Ltd., Nuts & Bolts (Darlaston) Ltd., Penney & Porter Ltd., P. J. Parmiter & Sons Ltd., Ransomes, Sims & Jefferies Ltd., Rotary Hoes Ltd., Rubery, Owen & Co. Ltd., Simplex Dairy Equipment Company Ltd., Welding Industries Ltd., M. B. Wild & Company Ltd., John Wilder Ltd.

Building Materials, Heating and Plumbing

Businessmen, who are particularly interested in building materials, heating and plumbing, etc., will find that this category is well-stocked with a great variety of international offerings, including various new and different products appearing at the fair for the first time.

A well-known United States manufacturer of plexiglass and plastics, through its Canadian distributor, will set up a large exhibit, weighing some 14,000 pounds, that has been touring the United States under the name of Store Modernization Show.

A firm from Sweden that produces building materials has reserved space to show a line of pre-heaters for oil burners, sanitary fittings, valves and fittings of metal, cast iron, cast steel, stainless and acidproof steel for water, gas and steam.

Heating equipment for the home includes steam and hot water heating boilers, convector radiators, warm air furnaces, Jiffi gas ranges and space heaters, heat control valves, gas and oil heaters, oil storage tanks, gravity furnaces, oil, coal and wood burning furnaces, iron fireman and so forth.

There will also be air conditioning equipment, electric or air-operated control devices, flow meters, pressure and vacuum gauges, indicating and recording instruments, pyrometers, remote transmission control systems, thermometers, air-operating valves, hand-controlled valves, diaphragm valves, three-way valves and motorized valves, air filters, faucets, plumbers' supplies, cement water-proofing, chimney cowls, concrete reinforcements, insulating materials, lathing, metal lathing, plaster lathing, suspended ceilings, air-circulating equipment, extraction apparatus, fans, roof lights.

Septic and water pressure tanks will be exhibited, as well as kerosene blow lamps, gasoline and kerosene, brazing torches and irons, table lamps using kerosene, gasoline under pressure, lanterns, incandescent mantles for lamps and lanterns, gasoline and kerosene stoves, plastics and plexiglass in many forms, generating and lighting plants, 500 watts to 80 kw., self-priming centrifugal pumps.

In addition to those firms whose products will be grouped in this particular area, equipment, products and materials of interest to those engaged in heating, plumbing and building materials, will be found in the machinery, engineering and plant equipment section, industrial chemicals, smallwares, hardware, iron, steel and non-ferrous metals, electric tools, motor and supplies.

The firms who have reserved space in this category are: Armaturfabrick, A.B. Fore, Auto Diesels Ltd., F. H. Bourner (Engineers) Ltd., The Coleman Lamp and Stove Company Ltd., Control Equipment Company Ltd., W. H. Colt (London) Ltd., Colt Ventilation Ltd., J. F. Crowley Ltd., Crystal Glass & Plastics Ltd., Iron Fireman Manufacturing Company Ltd., Jones Industries Ltd., Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company Ltd., The Prairie Pride Manufacturing Company Ltd., Wallace Manufacturing Company Ltd., The United Construction Company Ltd., Timber Structures Inc., Spanish-Canadian Trade, Ladore & Company Ltd.

The products that will be found in this trade group will be of interest to businessmen in practically every line of business, as they form the basis on which the industrial structure of the modern industry is built. No matter what line of business or industry is involved the visitor to the Trade Fair will find at least one article or piece of material in this group that his firm can use to advantage.

In aluminum for instance there will be such variations and derivatives as abrasives, acetate, alloys, oxide, powder, sulphate, grained and granulated aluminum, aircraft parts and accessories, automobile parts, bauxite, busbars, cables and cable accessories, of both aluminum and aluminum steel, castings, conduits, cryolite, die castings, fluorspar, brazing and welding fluxes, metallurgical fluxes, soldering, galvanizing and tinsmithing fluxes; foils, printed, embossed, coloured and plain, forgings, ingots, hydrated lime, aluminum and zinc for running boards, gold and aluminum paint, rivets and rods, sheets and tubes, electric arc welding rods, acetylene gas welding rods, washing machine covers and parts, and aluminum wire.

In copper, brass and bronze there will be exhibited such items as sheets, coils, circles, strips, tubes, rods, and special shapes of brass, phosphor, commercial, tobin and manganese bronze pieces, cable and electric wiring conduits, copper and copper alloy sheets, coils, circles, strips and rods, tinned copper sheets, condenser tubes, refrigeration tubes, welding rods, etc.

Also in this group there will be magnesium anodes and angles, bars, channels, ingots, extruded shapes, rods, billets, rolling slabs and tubing, as well as barium, calcium, magnesium alloys, strontium and titanium.

Light alloys will include such articles as castings of magnesium, aluminum, pressure die, sand, permanent mould, magnesium and aluminum combined.

For the first time a German steel firm will have its products on show at the Trade Fair this year, in the form of structural steel of various kinds.

Other articles in this category include box stitchers, carload strapping, stitching wire and other kinds of steel strapping, pre-engineered housing, roofing, sash, sidings, studs, windows, building boards and shuttering, all of aluminum, steel channels, steel cornerbead, steel decking, door frames, lath, mouldings, plasterers' supplies, reinforcement expanded metal, sash screens, structural shapes, suspended ceiling systems, all of steel.

Wire and screening requirements are pretty fully covered in this category with galvanized wire cable, cable for logging, mining machines, elevator, skylight, tree and plant, clothes line, braided sash cord, railway ballast cable, netting for locomotive smoke boxes and ash pans, rubber manufactures, wire partitions, foundry and moulders' riddles, chip screens, centrifugal pump screens, coal, mining, paper, sand, gravel, water and sewage screens, perforated sheet metal screens for use with clay, cement, ground mineral, revolving and vibrating screens, sheets of perforated steel, brass, copper, stainless steel, monel and zinc, wire strands, tinplate, brass and bronze wire, wire cloth made from aluminum, bronze, monel or stainless steel, wire cloth for bolting and milling, kiln floors and smokestacks, sieves, refuse burners, strainers and threshing machines, coiled wire, drawn wire, florists' and weaving wire, guy wire, metal-spraying wire, resistance wire of nickel chromium, phosphor bronze wire, acid and heat resisting stainless wire, etc.

Also in this trade group there will be samples of vinyl acetate, stainless steel, stainless steel processing equipment, paint solvents, pentasol acetate, paraldehyde, monochloroacetic acid, hydrated lime, industrial

chemicals of all types, furnace castings, calcium carbide, butyl alcohol, acetone, acetic anhydride and acetic acid, as well as electric melting furnaces, magnetic brakes, heat treating furnaces for oil, gas and electric, "Kanthal" high heat resistance materials, winches and liquid and powder mixers.

The firms which have reserved space in this particular area to exhibit their products are: Acme Steel Company of Canada Ltd., Aluminum Company of Canada, Aluminum Construction Ltd., Anaconda American Brass Ltd., Brown, Bayley's Steel Works Ltd., Cresswell Pomeroy Ltd., Dominion Magnesium Ltd., Light Alloys Ltd., European Industrial Products, The B. Greening Wire Company Ltd., Shawinigan Chemicals Ltd., The Telegraph Construction & Maintenance Company Ltd., Volta Manufacturing Company Ltd., R. D. Werner Company Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade, Canadian Copper Refiners Ltd.

Paper, Printing and Machinery, Office Equipment

As is the case in other trade groupings, the variety and number of products that will be exhibited in this classification at the 1950 Trade Fair is more attractive than those of previous years.

For those interested in office furniture, equipment and supplies there will be bookcases, card index cabinets, filing and sectional cabinets, steel cabinets, index and filing cards, office and typewriter chairs, office and school-type desks, standing and flat top models, typewriter desks, steel desks, safes, vertical and visible card systems, waste paper baskets, library bookstacks, steel cabinets and counters, lockers, shelving for office and library, steel tables, trucks and vault equipment, catalogue, loose leaf, record, salesmen's binders, coin wrappers, loose leaf fillers, flexo catalogue covers, desk and calendar pads, printing, duplicating and typewriter paper, telephone indexes, all types of office ledgers and books, fire and burglar-proof safes, chests, vault doors, and cabinets, perforated screen plates, adjustable storage bins, woven wire cloth, telephone panels, relays, and other telephone and telegraph equipment for office to plant use, strong-room equipment, cafeteria equipment. The latest model typewriters, standard, noiseless and electric, as well as portables, will be exhibited in this group, plus adding and accounting machines of different models.

Of interest to the printing and publishing trade will be an American line of rewinding machinery for paper, textiles, plastics and rubber goods, roll-winding machinery for paper and slitters.

A unique line of printing machinery will be exhibited by a Canadian firm in the form of an intertype line composing machine, a mono-tabular broach and a universal strip-casting machine. Another Canadian firm is exhibiting platen printing presses, automatic printing presses and so forth.

A number of British firms will have engraving machines and equipment on hand, as well as galvanic paper sizing testers, paper thickness testers and paper-beating and freeness testers. Of special interest to the engraving branch of the printing business will be the great variety of photographic apparatus and accessories that will be exhibited by the British firms in the scientific instruments section.

Books, magazines, trade journals and religious books will be exhibited by Canadian, British and Italian firms. At the time of writing there are several other contracts signed, although details on what products the firms will have on hand at the opening are not yet available.

The following firms plan to exhibit in this area: G. H. Alexander Machinery Ltd., Brantdjen & Kluge Inc., British Machine Tools (Export) Ltd., Brown Bros. Ltd., Cameron Machine Company Ltd., Chubb & Sons Lock & Safe Company Ltd., Czechoslovak Fairs Centre, G. A. Harvey &

Company (London) Ltd., Kelvin & Hughes (Industrial) Ltd., Milners Safe Company Ltd., The Office Specialty Manufacturing Company Ltd., The Owen Organization, Periodical Proprietors Association Ltd., Scientific Exports (Great Britain) Ltd., Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., J. J. Taylor Ltd., Telephone Manufacturing Company Ltd., Toronto Type Foundry Company Ltd., Underwood Ltd., Wm. Watson & Sons Ltd., Wray (Optical Works) Ltd., Superior Publishers Ltd., Steel Equipment Co. Ltd., Papco, Radio Engineering Products Ltd.

Household Furnishings

Household furnishings at the 1950 Trade Fair will present a variety of merchandise from the manufacturers of at least 10 different countries. The largest national representation to date is from Canadian firms, but this is augmented by merchandise from Wales, England, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, the United States, Yugoslavia and possibly others, when contracts for space now under negotiation are completed.

The range of products runs from artistic furniture and leather upholstery from Italy and Spain, through new forms of plastics and metal fittings from Canada, to labour-saving devices from England and Wales.

A Belgian association is bringing a wide selection of fabrics and coverings including tapestry and velvet carpets, floor coverings, Axminster, Brussels, Wilton and Saxony and Oriental fibre rugs, travelling rugs, fabrics for draperies, furnishings, top curtains and upholstery. Another Belgian line is in baskets and basket work.

In this category the Czechs will offer furniture pieces, basketware, coat hangers, carpets, chinaware, earthenware, crockery, mosaics, onyx and marble fancy goods.

The Yugoslavs' exhibit will feature the tapestries, rugs, carpets and handicrafts that sold so well at the 1949 Fair.

The Italian artistic furniture, glassware and Venetian mirrors, that sold so spectacularly at last year's fair, will be exhibited again in greater profusion, along with wood carvings and upholstery. This firm will be joined by other Italian firms featuring marble work, artistic lamps, figurines, carpets, artistic handicrafts of straw, radios, furniture, ceramics, shell work and various handicraft items from Florence, Tuscany, Sardinia and Venice.

The Netherlands exhibits in this class are described as novelties, objets d'art and Old Dutch Curiosities, presumably emphasizing tile and brass work.

An entirely fresh line of furnishings will be exhibited by Spanish merchants including tapestries, leather upholstery, carpets, porcelain articles and mirrors.

In the more mundane, although very necessary classification of household furnishings, there will be a wide range of such things as enamelled household holloware, kitchen equipment, tools, cutlery, mixing bowls, french fry pans, sinks, colanders, bathroom fixtures, dishes, jugs, kettles, mugs, saucepans, teapots, strainers, baking utensils, bread knives, pastry making gadgets, slicers, aluminum containers for food, roasters, steam cookers, bed, boudoir, floor and table lamps, ironing equipment, washing machines, plastic vegetable and fruit peelers.

Canadian firms specializing in the manufacture of various types of coverings for floors, tables, etc., have taken considerable space to exhibit their goods. Articles to be exhibited by these firms include cork carpets, linoleum, felt base floor covering, battleship linoleum, marboleum, rexoleum, domolite, artificial leather table cloths, enamelled oilcloth, linoleum

and marboleum tile, linoleum and rubber floor covering cement, blackboards, plain and sized burlap for walls, textile trim for auto bodies, adhesives of various types.

A Canadian firm that specializes in a slightly different type of floor covering will exhibit carpets such as velvet, tapestry, Axminster, Brussels, Wilton and Broadloom, mats and rugs of similar description, felt for floor covering, motor car and various other industrial uses, canvas-backed floor coverings, linoleum and felt base, as well as rugs and tiles of linoleum.

Numerous firms that make products that fall into this trade classification are exhibiting in other allied trade groupings. Those firms having space in this area are as follows: Aluminum Goods Ltd., Atelier Artistique-Holtzheuser Bros., Beatty Bros. Ltd., Andrea Tonetti, A.C.E.M., Carpet Trade Ltd., Charmbury's Ltd., China Porcelain Corp, Czechoslovak Ceramics Export & Import Ltd., Centroprom, Cugusi, Dominion Oilcloth & Linoleum Company, De Blasio Giuseppe, Ducati S.S.R., Luigi De Angelis, Dal Fonte, Ekco Products Company (Canada) Ltd., S. J. & E. Fellows Ltd., Fellows, Chamberlin Ltd., Fiorani Galletta, Galeazzi Luisa, Gatti-Ghirarduzzi, Guerrini Arrigo, John Holdsworth & Compny Ltd., N. C. Joseph Ltd., Jury Holloware (Stevens) Ltd., Jones Industries Ltd., Kitchen Installations Ltd., Ladore & Company Ltd., Libreria dello Stato, Vittorio Lombardi, McKellar & Company, Messagerie Italiane, Metal Stampings Ltd., Morval Products Company Ltd., Michael Nairn & Company Ltd., National Association of Carpet, Velvet & Furnishing Fabrics Weavers, Thos. M. Nutbrown Ltd., Pratitilli, Prof. Tolleri, Romano, Rubbo Elda, Serra Maria-Sorelle, Stewart Hartshorn Ltd., Gustaaf Vercauteren, A. L. Wynston Jr. Ltd., Spanish Canadian Trade.

Household Appliances, Musical Instruments

Exhibitors in this trade grouping have reported satisfactory business in previous years and judging from the advance space reservations they should do equally as well this year.

Firms from Canada, Italy, Czechoslovakia, Scotland, Australia, England and The Netherlands have reserved space to exhibit the latest in labour-saving devices for the household.

In this section will be such things as vacuum cleaners, electric floor polishers, gas, electric and kerosene refrigerators, washing machines, from Australia, including one reported to wash by utilizing "sound waves". It is known as Electrosonic.

The largest national representation in this section is from Canada and is made up of products such as gas and electric stoves, hotplates, electric water heaters, elements for electric ranges, gas and electric ranges, plastic articles in the form of utility bowls, coasters, clothespins, measuring cups, refrigerator dishes, dustpans, flower pots, ice buckets, lampshades, mail boxes, napkin holders, tumblers, etc.

A line of imported sewing machines, portable, desk models and console models will be displayed for the first time at the Trade Fair. There will be portable electric rangettes, toasters, apartment size refrigerators, electric switches and plugs.

A British firm is exhibiting for the first time at the fair and is featuring a combination ironing board and electric iron that does away with the necessity of using a cord. The Czechs will have a range of kitchen utensils and electrical appliances for sale. A Netherlands manufacturer is bringing a line of vacuum cleaners and floor polishers, to be offered for the first time at the Trade Fair. Lightweight baby refrigerators from Scotland will again be shown this year.

Musical instruments to be on display include pianos, benches and stools, radios, guitars.

Businessmen interested in the household appliance field will find numerous additional articles in other trade categories such as the adjacent household furnishings that will fit in with their business. For instance, a firm that manufactures washing machines and iron equipment has reserved space in the household furnishings, and firms making unusual furniture have a cabinet model that might be suited for containing a radio or television.

The following list is of firms that have space in this trade classification: Rudolph Blik N.V., Excell & Jones, Hamilton Sewing Machine Supply Company, Kovo Ltd., Morphy-Richards (Canada) Ltd., Moffats Ltd., President Products Pty. Ltd., Renfrew Electric and Refrigerator Company Ltd., Rogers Plastic Ltd., Taymouth Industries Ltd., Tecnico Ltd., J. & H. Walters Ltd., Willis & Company Ltd.

Electrical Tools, Motors, Supplies

Users of electrical tools, motors and supplies will find more of this type of merchandise, in greater variety, at the 1950 Trade Fair than in any previous year. No matter what type of electrical equipment is looked for—industrial, laboratory, business—it will be found in this trade classification, or in one of the adjacent groups such as the machinery, building materials, etc.

The Australian line of electrical wiring accessories, lamp holders, power outlets and switches will be seen at the fair for the first time this year. An American firm that manufactures electric motors, speed indicators, reliance v-s drive, etc., will have samples of its production on display.

The Canadian and British participation is particularly heavy in such items as Phillips electrical conductors and communication equipment, reinforced aluminum or aluminum and steel cable, hollow core copper cable, copper cable, telegraph and telephone cable, galvanized wire, cambric and rubber insulated cable, cable for electric clocks, lead-covered cable, automotive battery cable, automotive, radio, insulated, lighting and ignition wire, of bronze, brass, copper, motion picture wiring, glass insulated magnetic wire, trolley wire, weatherproof wire.

There will also be a multitude of items such as antennas, electric filters, geiger counters, radio panels, telephone panels, radio links, telemetering, teletypewriting equipment, rectifiers, vacuum tubes, testing equipment for telephone and telegraph systems, distribution transformers, power and rural transformers, transformers for assay, ceramic and heat treatment furnaces, electric time controls, recorders, stamps, switches and systems, radio communication receivers, pulse generators, spectrum analysers, digital computers, analogue computers, electronic voltmeters, aviation radio equipment.

British manufacturers have advised that they will have on display an extremely wide range of this kind of product, including power factor correction capacitors, radio capacitors, interference suppression devices, pole line hardware, testing instruments and so forth, such as split bolt connectors, wire rope clippers, line joints, test sets, come-along tongs, cable sleeves, binding sleeves, wire strippers, overhead equipment for electric railways, tramways and trolleybuses, fibre brushes, mounted points, electric motors, portable electric power tools, magnetic chucks, electric steam generators, tachometers, openside-spiral electric planers, electric ovens, furnaces and muffles, solder bolt heaters, solder pots,

toolroom furnaces, electric glass lehrs, brazing furnaces, carburizing furnaces, furnaces for hardening, annealing, laboratory, tempering and pyrometer testing.

They will also have a selection of portable hand tools such as hammers, grinders, sanders, screwdrivers, drills and blowers. Electrical mercury diffusion pump heaters will be exhibited by a firm that also is bringing switches, heating appliances, medical apparatus, industrial switchboards, electrical etching apparatus, and a myriad of other electrical tools, motors and devices, or accessories and component parts.

The firms who have reserved space at this time include: Automatic Electric (Canada) Ltd., Baird & Tatlock (London) Ltd., Ballantine Laboratories Inc., Bowthorpe Electric Company Ltd., British Insulated Callender's Cables Ltd., British Machine Tools (Export) Ltd., The Brooke Tool Manufacturing Company Ltd., David Brown & Sons (Huddersfield) Ltd., The Butler Machine Tool Company Ltd., F. L. Cook & Williams Pty. Ltd., B. F. Carter & Company Ltd., Canada Wire & Cable Company Ltd., Canada Copper Refiners Ltd., Computing Devices of Canada Ltd., Desoutter Bros. Ltd., Electrothermal Engineering Ltd., Electronic Materials International Ltd., Everett Edgcumbe & Company Ltd., Hart Manufacturing (Canada) Ltd., Hellerman Electric Ltd., Hilger & Watts Ltd., Interwood Ltd., Johnson & Phillips Ltd., B. O. Morris Ltd., Newman Industries Ltd., Noranda Copper & Brass, R. B. Pullin & Company Ltd., Radio Engineering Products Ltd., The Reliance Electric & Engineering Company, Radiovision (Leicester) Ltd., The Static Condenser Company Ltd., James S. Spivey, Inc., Supreme Power Supplies Ltd., Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., Allen West & Company Ltd., Windley Bros., Ltd., Wild-Barfield Electric Furnaces Ltd., Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., Woods of Colchester Ltd.

Machinery, Engineering and Plant Equipment

Containing as it does the huge composite exhibit of the British Tool, Machine Tool and Scientific Instrument industry, plus similar products from United Kingdom firms not belonging to this association, and from other countries such as Canada, the United States, Belgium, Italy, Germany, Sweden and Scotland, this trade classification looms as one of the most important industrial displays of 1950. This group, plus allied trade groups in adjacent areas, contains the newest and latest in all the products and equipment that go to make up the modern industrial production plant, from massive stationery machinery to the most delicate of measuring and recording devices.

One class of exhibitors will display a wide range of such items as nut and bolt machinery, tool milling machinery, sheet metal testers, die-sinking and engraving machines, tool bits, twist drills, carbon, alloy, die and high speed steels, tungsten carbide tips, atomic-hydrogen-welded tools, butt-welded cutting tools, multi-spindle drilling machines, radial structural and vertical drilling machines, horizontal and vertical milling machines, gauges, jigs, moulds, gear testers, plain, surface and universal grinders, capstan and turret lathes, screwing machines, precision slotters, comparators, micrometers, precision measuring devices for measuring, testing, classifying and counting, static and dynamic balancing machines, arbor presses, dowels, jig bushes, tenons, ground-thread and machine cut taps, stocks, chucks, machine vises and so on.

In the same group, but specializing in a slightly different range of equipment, are firms exhibiting gear pumps, cam action vises, broaches, files, hack saw blades, rasps, reamers, automatic gear tooth slotters, axle box planers, openside crank planers, super, draw-cut, hydraulic and vertical shapers, puncher, high production precision, tool-room and auto-gear tooth

slotters, double-standard and rail, spiral planers powered by electricity, diamond stone saws and diamond core bits, grinders such as automotive, broach sharpeners, centreless, plain, railway, roll, slideway, surface, thread and universal, hydraulic and fully-automatic lathes, glaziers' diamonds, diamond turning and boring tools, wheel forming and wheeldressing tools, diamond powder, diamond drilling tools.

There will also be presses for bench, ceramic moulding, forcing, hydraulic bench, mechanical and straightening purposes, abrasive wheel cutting-off machines, hydraulic cutting-off machines, helical gear-cutting machines, power punches, bandsaws, boring and dividing heads, milling tables, chaser dies, radius and screw pitch gauges, sine bars, tables and centres, hob and gear cutters, sawing machines and saw sharpening machines, diamond hones, portable hydraulic tables, sheet-metal working tables, reciprocating, filing and sawing machines, milling cutters with inserted serrated blades, angle cutters with serrated blade, face mills of the same type, pneumatic machine vises, ground thread taps, moulds for plastic and rubber industries, hammers such as friction drop, pneumatic powered, spring, steam and compressed air, trimming presses, double-acting steam or compressed air stamps, tire fixing rolls, marking machines, marking dies, circular and flat form tools, keyseating machinery, boring and turning mills, all kinds of builders' and contractors' plant machinery, inspection machines, centreless thread generators, band saw brazers, automatic knife grinders, high speed routers, disc and bobbin sanders, vertical bobbin sanders, and a wide variety of tungsten carbide machines, cutting tools, polishers, borers, etc., for a multitude of industrial uses.

A number of firms specializing in smaller items, hand tools, etc., are exhibiting mining drill steel, chisels, files, alloy steels, adjustable tap wrenches, side chip clearance saws, rivet snaps, chisels for pneumatic tools, die nuts such as hexagon, square, brass, B.S.F. and B.S.P., bolt clippers, pipe cutters, carpenters' cramps, chain pipe wrenches, vises for bench, pipe, woodworking and combination purposes, carpenters' planes, pneumatic picks, rammers, rippers, spaders, rotary coal drillers, wood borers, metal drills, and hammers for chipping, riveting and sealing, compressed air motors, pumps and equipment, oil cans, screwdrivers such as ratchet, spiral ratchet and jewellers', scribers, soldering irons, carpenters' squares, wall drills, tin snippers, blow torches, scrapers, protractors and straight edges, nail sets, plumb bobs, portable electric blowers and drills, flexible shaft grinding, filing and polishing machines, both fixed and portable, mobile electric valve shops, and a comprehensive line of new garage equipment.

One firm will have samples of a complete range of nitrided drill bushes, there will also be depth, dial and sheet gauges, suds pumps, ratchet and revolution counters, cyclometers, tachometers, optical dividing heads, collets and feed fingers, angle dekkers, autocollimators, precision block levels, interferometers, industrial microscopes, alignment telescopes and targets, circular division testers, optical flats, bottle and short lift jacks, electrical etching appliances, chasing lathes, field projectors.

In the testing and analysing field, industrialists will see a great many new products such as paint-testing equipment, water analysis equipment, electrolytic analysing equipment for testing fats, oils, waxes, dairy products, leather, etc., standard glass joints, cameras, cathetometers, low-voltage intense lamps, pointolite lamps, mechanical microscope stages, all types of microscopes and accessories, photographic equipment, accessories and components, and extremely wide range of all types of industrial instruments, gauges, such as vacuum, dial, electrical and differential pressure, vacuum equipment of various kinds, diffusion pumps, freeze drying plant, impregnation plant, metallizing and "blooming" equipment, evaporation

plant, air compressors, air admittance valves, taps of glass, metal, etc., distillation apparatus, oil refinery equipment, petroleum testing equipment, electric switches and thermostats, boiler house instruments, supersonic flaw detectors, flowmeters of various designs, pyrometers, meters for measuring consumption of air, fuel, gas, oil, steam and water, clear view screens, telerecorders, balances and weights for analysis, chemicals, micro and analytical, aircraft instruments, technology equipment for use in checking cement, gas, tar, etc., soil mechanics equipment, instruments for geophysical surveys, aeronautical purposes, constant temperature control equipment, instruments for crystal structure analysis, industrial switchboards, motor controlled, metalclad oil-break switchgear, furnaces for every type of industrial use, such as annealing, brazing, enamelling, tempering, etc., kilns for use in electric, glass and pottery industries, muffles, electric salt baths, etc. Thermometers and hydrometers for every conceivable use will also be exhibited.

One firm has a range of anti-rust greases and solutions, emulsified cleaning compounds, cutting oils, degreasing crystals, metal-cutting oils, soluble oils, etc., and there will be equipment on display such as industrial and marine boiler accessories, dairy equipment, diesel engines, electric steam generators, laundry equipment and water softening equipment.

The list of products to be displayed in this classification has been very sketchily outlined and will have to be seen to be appreciated.

There will be samples of core gum, bounding agents for synthetic sand, flux for non-ferrous melting, desulpherizer for cast iron, core binders, sand regenerator, parting powder, mechanical seals for rotary shafts, refrigeration compressors, oil refinery process pumps, food pumps, agitators and mixers and chemical process pumps, winches for cargo, logging, sluice gate, headgate, etc., mechanical cushions, fluid-driven, squaring shears, dust collectors, industrial, railway and warehouse trucks, portable elevators, every known type of industrial fan, forge blowers, ball mills for paint and chemicals, laundry hydro extractors, diesel-powered buses, diesel electric power units for industry and marine use, material handling equipment, all kinds of packaging and labelling equipment, truck-mounted and self-propelled cranes, dockside and luffing cranes, travelling and jib cranes, handpowered, waste paper shredders, direct acting air hoists, high-pressure hand pumps, all types of industrial filters, silencers for air intake and exhaust units, pressed steel radiators, beer pumps, spray painting equipment and guns.

There will also be diesel road rollers, calfdozers, road-marking machinery, quarry dump wagons, gas and diesel dumpers, power shovels, shunting tractors, fire pumps, safety boots for miners, trolley conveyors, concrete and pavement breakers, rock drills, gasoline, portable and self-contained.

A Scottish firm is showing a line of bakery equipment, other firms are bringing steel wire ropes, slings, rollers for troughed belt conveyors, equipment for chemical engineering and industry, laundry equipment including ironing machines, drying tumblers, washing machines and presses.

The companies whose products will be exhibited in this trade grouping, either directly or through agents or subsidiaries, are: Ace Fastener (Canada) Ltd., Airmed Ltd., Aldridge Tool & Engineering Company Ltd., George H. Alexander Machinery Ltd., Edgar Allen & Company Ltd., Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Allied Instrument Manufacturers Ltd., James Archdale & Company Ltd., Armstrong, Whitworth & Company (Pneumatic Tools) Ltd., Arnott & Harrison Ltd., Auto Diesels Ltd., Ateliers Arpic, Wm. Asquith Ltd., Aveling-Barford Ltd., Ayrshire Dockyard Company Ltd.,

Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd., Baird & Tatlock (London) Ltd., Arthur Balfour & Company Ltd., Henry Balfour & Company Ltd. C. Baker (of Holborn) Ltd., Barnet Ensign Ross Ltd., Frederick Bates & Company (Birmingham) Ltd., J. E. Baty & Company Ltd., Barr & Stroud Ltd., Charles Baynes Ltd., Bear Manufacturing Company, J. Beardshaw & Son Ltd., Beechwood Brushes Ltd., Benrath Machine Tools Ltd., John Bertram & Sons Ltd., Bedford & Sons Ltd., B.I.P. Tools Ltd., Birmingham Tool & Gauge Company Ltd., Boneham & Turner Ltd., H. Brammer & Company Ltd., Brayshaw Furnaces & Tools Ltd., Brenta, Louis, Ateliers de Construction, S. N. Bridges & Company Ltd., Britenco Ltd., British Aero Components Ltd., The British Company of Canada Ltd., British Engineers Small Tools & Equipment Company Ltd., British Indicators Ltd., British Machine Tools (Export) Ltd., British Manufacturing Distributing Company, British Tap & Die Company Ltd., Brooke Tool Manufacturing Company Ltd., Brush (Canada) Ltd., B.S.A. Tools Ltd., B.S.A. Tools Group, The Butler Machine Tool Company Ltd., Cambridge Instrument Company Ltd., Canada Machinery Corporation Ltd., A. Capp & Son Ltd., Canadian Hanson & Van Winkle Company Ltd., Canadian Machine Tool Builders Association, The Canadian Blower and Forge Company Ltd., Canadian Staples Ltd., Canadian Steel Strapping Company Ltd., Carbometals Ltd., Richard W. Carr & Company Ltd., Messrs. Tom Carrington & Company Ltd., B. & F. Carter & Company Ltd., Carter Screw & Engineering Company, Carter Gears Ltd., Chaseside Engineering Company Ltd., Thomas Chatwin & Company, Churchill Machine Tool Company Ltd., Churchill-Redman Ltd., Clyde Tube Forgings Ltd., Cocrane & Company (Shettlestone) Ltd., Coley Bros (Tools) Ltd., Colvilles Ltd., Cooper & Sons (Sheffield) Ltd., Coventry Gauge & Tool Company Ltd., Craven Brothers (Manchester) Ltd., Crofts (Engineers) Ltd., Coventry Climax Engines Ltd., James Cruikshank Ltd., Crawford & Company (Tottenham) England, T. H. & J. Daniels Ltd., Delapena & Son Ltd., Dean Smith & Grace Ltd., Darwins Ltd., B. Denton & Son Ltd., Desoutter Brothers Ltd., Dominion Welders & Machinery Ltd., Diamond Tools Ltd., Diapol Ltd., Dubilier Condenser Company (1925) Ltd., Drummond-Asquith (Sales) Ltd., Drummond Brothers Ltd., Easterbrook Allcard & Company Ltd., W. Edwards & Company (London) Ltd., Electrothermal Engineering Ltd., Thos. R. Ellin (Footprint Works) Ltd., B. Elliott & Company Ltd., Enfield Cables Ltd., Enfield Rolling Mills Ltd., Engineering Industries Association, Engineering Products Ltd., English Steel Corporation Ltd., Everett, Edgecumbe & Company Ltd., J. Evans & Son (Portsmouth) Ltd., F. & M. Supplies Ltd., Ferrostatics Ltd., Firth Brown Tools Ltd., Fletcher Miller Ltd., Fisher & Ludlow Ltd., Flexibox Ltd., The Ford-Smith Machine Company Ltd., Franklin Railway Supply, M. P. J. Gauge & Tool Company Ltd., Gay's (Hampton) Ltd., The Gauge & Tool Makers' Association of Great Britain, F. Gilman (B.S.T.) Ltd., The Glacier Metal Company Ltd., Globe Machine Tools, J. H. Grant & Company, Grey & Rushton (Precision Tools) Ltd., Frank Guylee & Son Ltd., Hack Saws Ltd., Hall & Pickles Ltd., C. & J. Hampton Ltd., Hard Metal Tools Ltd., Harper & Schofield Ltd., John Harris Tools Ltd., T. S. Harrison & Sons Ltd., Alfred Herbert Ltd., Edward G. Herbert Ltd., Heath & Company, Hearnshaw Bros. Ltd., Hercules Presses Ltd., Hilger & Watts Ltd., Holman Bros. Ltd., Horstmann Gear Company Ltd., Hope Machinery Company, James Howden & Company Ltd., Impregnated Diamond Products Ltd., Indusmond (Diamond Tools) Ltd., Instituto Nazionale Per Il Commercio Italo, Interwood Ltd., Industrial Truck Company, Wm. Jessop & Sons Ltd., E. H. Jones (Machine Tools) Ltd., A. A. Jones & Shipman Ltd., Messrs. Jonas & Colver (Novo) Ltd., Kearns & Company Ltd., H. W. Keighley Grinders (M.T.) Ltd., Keith

Blackman Ltd., Kelvin & Hughes (Industrial) Ltd., George Kent Ltd., Kendall & Gent Ltd., Kerry's (Great Britain) Ltd., Kitchen & Wade Ltd., John Kovo Lang & Sons Ltd., Donald Leaver & Company Ltd., Lenchs (Birmingham) Ltd., Letchworth, Jigs, Leytonstone Jig & Tool Company Ltd., Leyland Motors (Canada) Ltd., Messrs. Lehman, Archer & Lane Ltd., Richard Lloyd Ltd., London & Scandinavian Metallurgical Company Ltd., Lumsden Machine Company Ltd., John Lund Ltd., Marsh Brothers & Company Ltd., B. & S. Massey Ltd., Martin, Black & Company (Wire Ropes) Ltd., Mavor & Coulson Ltd., The R. McDougal Company Ltd., MacMillan Engineering Corporation, W. J. Meddings Ltd., Thomas Mercer Ltd., Merlin Engineering Company Ltd., Metro-Cutanit Ltd., Midgley & Sutcliffe Ltd., Henry Milnes Ltd., Modern Tool Works Ltd., Moore & Wright (Sheffield) Ltd., Moore Machinery Company, Murex Ltd., Nash Tyzack Industries Ltd., James Neill & Company (Sheffield) Ltd., National Federation of Engineers Tool Manufacturers, E. Oertling Ltd., Offen & Company Ltd., Optical Measuring Tools Ltd., Samuel Osborn & Company Ltd., The Owen Organization, J. Parkinson & Son (Shipley) Ltd., Periodical Proprietors' Association, Phin Sales Company, A. O. Pope Ltd., Preston Wood Working Machine Company Ltd., J. W. & H. Platt Ltd., R. B. Pullin & Company Ltd., Perfect Die Sinking Company, "Plastools" & Company, Fred K. Pollard & Company Ltd., Precise Engineering Company, Precision Grinding Ltd., Edward Pryor & Son Ltd., Reliance Precision Tools Ltd., George Richards & Company Ltd., Wm. Ridgway & Sons Ltd., Alfred Ridge & Sons Ltd., Thomas Robinson & Son Ltd., Thomas Ryder & Son Ltd., Rudel Machinery Company Ltd., Sanderson Brothers and Newbould Ltd., J. Sagar & Company Ltd., J. H. Sale Ltd., Scientific Exports (Great Britain) Ltd., Scientific Instrument Manufacturers' Association of Great Britain Ltd., George Scott & Company (London) Ltd., Sentinel (Shrewsbury) Ltd., J. H. Shand Ltd., Ambrose Shardlow & Company Ltd., A. Shaw & Sons (Diamonds) Ltd., The Sheffield Twist Drill & Steel Company Ltd., Sigma Instruments Company Ltd., The Steel Nut and Joseph Hampton Ltd., Southern Instruments Ltd., The Sperry Gyroscope Company Ltd., W. F. Stanley & Company Ltd., The Stalker Drill Works Ltd., Leo C. Steinlee Ltd., George Swift & Sons Ltd., W. E. Sykes Ltd., James Swift & Sons Ltd., Standard Machine & Tool Company, Stead and Manicure Specialties Ltd., Steel Engineering Products (Canada) Ltd., Stoke-Rees Talbot & Company Ltd., Talbot Tool Company Ltd., Taylor & Challen Ltd., Taylor & Jones Ltd., Tay Tool Works Ltd., Taylor, Taylor & Hobson Ltd., Tewes Engineering Sales Company Ltd., Townson & Mercer Ltd., Joseph Thompson (Sheffield) Ltd., Tungsten Electric Company Ltd., D. & J. Tullis Ltd., Turner Brothers (Birmingham) Ltd., Turton Brothers & Mathews Ltd., Unicam Instruments (Cambridge) Ltd., Universal Jig & Gauge Company Ltd., Universal Tools Ltd., S. L. Van Moppes Ltd., Viceroy Manufacturing Company Ltd., Viking Pump Company of Canada Ltd., Vokes (Canada) Ltd., Vol. Crepe Ltd., Wadkin Ltd., W. H. Ward & Company Ltd., Ward & Payne Ltd., Wm. Ward & Son (Sheffield) Ltd., Walker & Sons (Birmingham) Ltd., W. Warsop Power Tools Ltd., W. Watson & Sons Ltd., West & Company, A. C. Wickman (Canada) Ltd., Wilson & Wylie Engineers Ltd., A. C. Wickman Ltd., James Webb & Sons (Engineers) Ltd., Webster and Bennett Ltd., Weir Precision Engineering Ltd., Wilson Lathes Ltd., Windley Bros. Ltd., Wolf Electric Tools Ltd., Wray (Optical Works) Ltd., G. H. Zeal Ltd., Central Equipment Co. Ltd.

The following firms will be participating under the aegis of Engineering Industries Association. The names were received after the original

listings were compiled: Aerasprav Manufacturing Company Ltd., Wm. Alday & Company Ltd., Anders & Kitchen Ltd., The Birtley Company Ltd., British Filters Ltd., British Rototherm Company Ltd., R. S. Brookman Ltd., Burtonwood Engineering Company Ltd., Francis Caird (Overseas) Ltd., Component Metal Pressings Ltd., Concentric Manufacturing Company Ltd., Cordes (Dos Works) Ltd., The Coventry Victor Motor Company Ltd., C. S. A. Industries Ltd., Dawe Instruments Ltd., Delaney Gallay Ltd., Econa Modern Products Ltd., Essor Manufacturing Company Ltd., James Gibbons Ltd., Thomas P. Headland Ltd., J. A. Hillman Ltd., Industrial Abrasives Ltd., Kent Nail Works Ltd., Lancefield Coachworks, Lightfoot Refrigeration Company Ltd., The London Welding Company Ltd., Macco Manufacturing Company Ltd., W. H. Marley & Company Ltd., Mavitta Drafting Machines Ltd., Andrew W. McLaren, The Midland Metal Spinning Company Ltd., Molineux Foundry Equipment Ltd., Frederick Mountford (Birmingham) Ltd., M. W. Productions Ltd., W. Ottway & Company Ltd., Painton & Company Ltd., Reform Manufacturing Company Ltd., Retainers Ltd., Revvo Castor Company Ltd., A. H. Ritchie & Company, Road Machines (Dayton) Ltd., Rudman, Darlington & Company Ltd., Salford Electrical Instruments Ltd., Saunders' Patent Carding Machine Works Ltd., George L. Scott & Company Ltd., Simmons & Hawker Ltd., Richard Spence & Sons, Peter Stubs Ltd., Super Oil Seals & Gaskets Ltd., Tecalemit Ltd., Frank Tippen & Sons Ltd., Tress Engineering Company Ltd., Turbine Gears Ltd., Turley & Williams Ltd., Turnell & Odell Ltd., Turner's Engineering Forgings Ltd., Uniproducts (Manchester) Ltd., Wade Engineering Ltd., Warne, Wright & Rowland Ltd., Watcliff Company Ltd., Weathershields Ltd., Weston Works (Birmingham) Ltd., Wickham, French & Company (Stevenage) Ltd., Wingard (M. A.) Ltd., The Yorkshire Copper Works Ltd., Hunslet Engine Company Ltd., Bristol Co. of Canada Ltd., Roto Finish Canada Ltd., Wales-Strippit of Canada Ltd., Raiman Co. Ltd.

Prestige

The new exhibiting category inaugurated for the 1950 Trade Fair for the benefit of organizations who do not sell products, but who provide a necessary service to normal business and trading will include exhibits by Canadian transportation companies, provincial industrial development bodies, public utilities, handicraft associations, industrial and marketing associations, etc.

For instance the handicrafts industry of Quebec will have an informative display about their industry. The province of British Columbia will have an informative composite display of industries and potentialities of that province. Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways will both have exhibits, as will the federal government's Department of Transport (Radio Division) which will exhibit its Spectrum Scanner. The power, ultilities, gas and general industrial picture of Alberta will be displayed in several contiguous booths.

The Belgian Office of Foreign Trade has taken space to acquaint businessmen with that country's trade and business position, as have such organizations as the U.K. Board of Trade, the Port of Bristol Authority, which will have a scale model of its port facilities, and the Civitas Trading Corporation Ltd.

The Oranje Line, and K. L. M., Royal Dutch Airlines of the Netherlands have taken space in this group as have government trade and business development bodies from Pakistan and Yugoslavia.